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THE
NEGRO POPULATION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

1945—1955

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



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THE NEGRO POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

1945 -- 1955

by

John R. Larkins

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Raleigh, North Carolina

August 1957

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1950

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PREFACE

In the preparation of the study the author has received cooperation and assistance from many individuals, organizations, and various departments and agencies of the State. To all of these he is grateful.

It would be impossible for the author to make separate acknowledgment of his indebtedness to all those who have contributed in various ways to this work. There are, however, a number of persons whose assistance merits special attention. First among these is Dr. Ellen Winston, Commissioner, North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, who granted the author time to make the study. Next, he acknowledges indebtedness to Miss Elizabeth Fink, Administrative Assistant, State Board of Public Welfare, who read the entire manuscript twice and made many valuable suggestions which resulted in improvements in both the organization and content of the study. To Dr. Robert H. Mugge, Director, Division of Research and Statistics, State Board of Public Welfare, the author is obligated for reading the entire manuscript and making valuable suggestions concerning the format and tables, and for checking of the accuracy and validity of the statistical data. In the footnotes, which appear at the end of the study, acknowledgment is made of the individuals, groups, organizations, and agencies that contributed data to this study.

The author is indebted to Dr. S. E. Duncan, Division of Negro Education, North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction, who made many helpful suggestions to the author at crucial moments.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1944-45 the writer made a study of social and economic conditions among Negroes in North Carolina. The major focus of the research was an examination and appraisal of the needs of the group, the facilities and resources to meet the needs, and the areas of unmet needs. It was hoped that the findings of this initial study would result in efforts and plans to improve facilities and provide resources to meet more adequately the needs of this large segment of the population.

The present study assesses what has happened between 1945 and 1955. It reveals that considerable progress has been made in practically every area of living. This study has the following objectives:

- (1) to present a broad picture of the Negro population of North Carolina;
- (2) to ascertain some of the specific needs of the group;
- (3) to cite some of the efforts and activities of individuals, groups, agencies, programs, and departments -- public and private -- to assist in meeting these needs; and
- (4) to provide a factual basis for program development.

In 1944-45 the writer, who is a Negro, was in North Carolina, and the purpose of the study was to determine the effect of the Negro population on the economy of the State. The study was conducted in the following manner: (1) a survey of the Negro population in the State was made; (2) a survey of the economy of the State was made; (3) a comparison was made of the two surveys. The results of the study are as follows: (1) the Negro population in the State is increasing; (2) the economy of the State is increasing; (3) the Negro population is having a beneficial effect on the economy of the State.

- (1) In 1944-45 the Negro population in the State was 1,000,000.
- (2) In 1944-45 the economy of the State was \$1,000,000,000.
- (3) In 1944-45 the Negro population was having a beneficial effect on the economy of the State.

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CHAPTER I

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

According to the National Census, North Carolina had a total population of 4,061,929 on April 1, 1950. By July 1, 1953, the population had increased to 4,288,000.¹ Of the 1,078,808 classified as non-white in 1950, 1,047,353 were Negroes. This represented an increase of 66,055 Negroes over the number in 1940. Although there has been a numerical increase of Negroes in the State for the past five decades, there continues to be a decrease in the percentage of Negroes in the total population.²

A constant decrease in the percentage of the Negro population to the total population of North Carolina over a half century raises many questions. What are the reasons for this consistent decline? Are the Negroes leaving North Carolina and -- if so -- why? Are they dying faster?

A careful study of social and economic conditions among Negroes will reveal that some of this decline in percentage may begin at birth. Is it because of inadequate care, that Negro babies and their mothers are more apt than others to die in childbirth? The types of homes in which Negroes live could be responsible for a higher sickness and death rate and also for their migrating to other places where better homes can be found. When Negroes go in search of employment, many have migrated to other sections of the country where they believed greater opportunities for a "better life" were available.

FACTS ABOUT THE POPULATION

1. The decade 1940 to 1950 was characterized by a pronounced movement of Negroes out of the South; however, despite the movement to the North and West during the 1940's, Negroes were still heavily concentrated in the South in 1950. The 1950 Census revealed that 9,400,167 Negroes were distributed in the thirteen states considered as southern.

In 1950 there were only two states in the United States with Negro populations exceeding one million: North Carolina with 1,047,353 and Georgia with 1,062,762. Between 1940 and 1950 Georgia's Negro population decreased 22,165 or 2.0 per cent while North Carolina's increased 66,055 or 6.7 per cent.³

2. Numerically, North Carolina's Negro population has increased in every decade since 1900. Between 1900 and 1950, the Negro population increased from 624,469 to 1,047,353. This was an increase of almost 68 per cent.⁴
3. The proportion of Negroes in North Carolina's population has decreased every decade since 1900, from 33.0 per cent in 1900 to 25.8 per cent in 1950. This

proportional decline has occurred in spite of a relatively high birth rate and a decreasing infant mortality rate within the group.⁵

4. The proportion of Negroes in the population of North Carolina and other states of this region in 1950 is interesting and revealing. The following table shows the total number, proportion, and changes since 1940 in ten southern states:⁶

<u>State</u>	<u>Negro Population</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total</u>	<u>1940-1950 Change</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Alabama	979,617	32.0	- 3,673	- 0.4
Arkansas	426,639	22.2	-55,939	-11.6
Florida	603,101	21.7	88,903	17.3
Georgia	1,062,762	30.9	-22,165	- 2.0
Louisiana	882,428	32.9	33,125	3.9
Mississippi	986,494	45.3	-88,084	- 8.2
North Carolina	1,047,353	25.8	66,055	6.7
South Carolina	822,077	38.8	7,913	1.0
Tennessee	530,603	16.1	21,867	4.3
Virginia	734,211	35.0	72,762	11.0

5. Although North Carolina's Negro population is located "from the mountains to the sea," the geographic distribution is uneven. In the western or mountainous counties, there are only a scattered few; in the central or industrial areas they are found in large numbers in the cities; and in the eastern or seaboard section they are found in considerable numbers and constitute a large per cent of the total population.⁷
6. In 1950, there were nine counties in North Carolina where Negroes constituted more than 50 per cent of the total population. These counties and their Negro populations were as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro Population</u>	<u>Per Cent Negro</u>
Bertie	26,439	15,809	59.8
Edgecombe	51,634	26,802	51.9
Gates	9,555	5,021	52.6
Halifax	58,377	32,988	56.6
Hertford	21,453	12,860	60.0
Hoke	15,756	8,778	60.6
Martin	27,938	14,077	50.4
Northampton	28,432	18,189	64.2
Warren	23,539	14,817	66.4

Four of these counties -- Hertford, Hoke, Northampton, and Warren -- had Negro populations which were 60 per cent or more of the total population.⁸

7. Forty per cent of the total Negro population of the State resided in 13 counties in 1950:⁹

<u>County</u>	<u>Negro Population</u>
Mecklenburg	49,293
Forsyth	41,402
Wake	39,949
Guilford	37,264
Durham	33,781
Halifax	32,988
Pitt	29,503
Robeson	27,726
Wayne	27,090
Edgecombe	26,802
Cumberland	26,417
Nash	25,405
Wilson	22,036
TOTAL	419,656

8. There were 27 counties in the State where the Negro population constituted less than 10 per cent of the total population in 1950. All but two of these counties are located in the western section. There were 13 counties with a total Negro population less than 500. The counties with the smallest Negro populations were: Graham, 10; Mitchell, 49; Clay, 66; Swain, 139; Yancey, 182; Madison, 188; Avery, 204; and Watauga, 226. According to the 1950 Census there was a total of 33,039 Negroes in the 13 counties where the group constituted less than 10 per cent of the total population.¹⁰
9. Historically, the Negro in the South has been a rural dweller. As has been the trend in the total population, the Negro has been migrating cityward. In 1950, the per cent distribution of the population of North Carolina, according to race, by place of residence was:¹¹

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White (native)</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Other</u>
Urban	100.0	72.9	27.0	0.1
Rural non-farm	100.0	78.8	20.7	0.5
Rural farm	100.0	67.5	30.7	1.8

10. There were 685,668 Negroes living in rural areas in 1950. Approximately two-thirds (417,210) of these persons were living on farms. One out of every three Negroes in the State (361,685) lived in urban areas.¹²
11. One out of every four Negroes in North Carolina is located in the 31 cities with populations of 10,000 or more. In these cities are 290,295 of the State's total Negro population.¹³

In 1950 the Negro populations of the six major cities of the State were as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Negro Population</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Asheville	12,434	23.5
Charlotte	37,481	28.0
Durham	26,095	36.6
Greensboro	19,109	25.7
Raleigh	17,871	27.2
Winston-Salem	36,730	41.8
TOTAL	149,720	

12. There is a difference between the sex distribution of the white and Negro populations. Females outnumber males for both groups. In 1950 there were 998 males for every 1,000 females in the white population as compared with 954 males for every 1,000 females among Negroes.¹⁴
13. North Carolina's Negro population was younger than the white group in 1950. The median ages were:¹⁵

	<u>State</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Male	24.3	25.3	21.2
Female	25.5	26.8	22.3

14. In 1950, the per cent of children in each racial group was:¹⁶

	<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5-9 years</u>	<u>10-14 years</u>
White	11.6	10.0	8.8
Non-white	14.3	12.2	10.9

15. There is a smaller proportion of elderly persons among Negroes than among white persons in North Carolina. In 1950 there were 56 persons 65 years of age and over for every 1,000 individuals in the State; among white persons 59 of every 1,000 were 65 and over, while among Negroes only 45 of every 1,000 were 65 and over.¹⁷
16. The median ages for the urban, rural non-farm, and rural-farm dwellers varied among both groups. The median age for the urban native white population was 28.1 years compared with 26.6 years for the Negro population. For the native whites in the rural non-farm areas the median age was 24.9 years and for Negroes it was 22.2 years. The median age for native whites in rural-farm areas was 24.4 years. The median age for Negroes living in the rural-farm areas was 17.7 years -- nearly five years lower than the median age for Negroes living in rural non-farm places.¹⁸
17. The median age for white and Negro males was lower than that of females in all residence categories.¹⁹

	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural Non-Farm</u>		<u>Rural-Farm</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Male	27.4	25.9	24.3	22.1	23.8	17.7
Female	28.7	27.2	25.7	22.3	25.1	17.8

18. The age distribution of the Negro population has been affected by the cityward migration. This movement involves chiefly persons in age ranges of 20 to 50 years of age. The proportion of persons in the most productive years of life is larger in the urban population than in the rural. The 1950 enumeration revealed that 47 per cent of the urban, 40 per cent of the rural non-farm, and 33 per cent of the rural-farm Negro populations were from 20 through 49 years of age.²⁰

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CHAPTER II

MAKING A LIVING

Racial division of labor, typical of the South, exists in North Carolina. The job, to the mass of North Carolina Negroes, means largely four types of work: common labor, personal service, domestic service, and agricultural pursuits. The jobs in which Negroes have a virtual monopoly are in logging camps, fertilizer plants, as laborers with municipal governments and railroads, porters in stores, janitors of buildings, elevator operators, coal and wood yard workers, and general common laborers. Female workers are usually domestic servants and laundresses. The number of Negro waiters, waitresses, and bellhops has been on the decline for the past few decades; the advent of drive-in eating places and motels may have been partly responsible for this.

The Negro occupies an unfavorable position in the labor force. There is considerable competition among colored and white persons for unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. In addition, there are many areas from which Negroes are practically excluded in securing or holding jobs. Included in this group are public jobs in which employers are unaccustomed to having Negroes render service. In private employment, there are many job areas from which Negroes are excluded.¹

Finally, there is the area of racial service for Negroes to earn a living. This is a field usually existing where there is a large Negro population in a geographical area. This field includes public service, separate institutions, and business establishments that cater to Negro needs. Since World War II, there has been considerable competition from whites for Negro purchasing power. Insurance agencies, drug and grocery stores, filling stations, barber and beauty shops, and cafes have been opened and operated by whites in predominantly Negro areas.

There are many different racial employment patterns found throughout North Carolina. They vary among geographic sections and counties, and among cities and communities within counties. The present report presents some of the facts regarding employment among the total population and the Negro segment.

FACTS ABOUT MAKING A LIVING

1. The 1950 Census revealed that there were 2,825,384 persons 14 years of age and over in North Carolina. Of this number 1,554,920 (55 per cent) were in the total labor force and 1,512,924 were in the civilian labor force. There were 1,463,352 persons in the civilian labor force who were employed, and 49,572 unemployed.²
2. In 1950, there were 390,751 non-white persons 14 years of age and over in the labor force -- 264,571 or 78.7 per cent of the males and 126,180 or 34.9 per cent of the females. There were 366,486 persons employed and 20,442 unemployed, among the 386,928 persons in the non-white civilian labor force.³
3. In 1950, out of every 1,000 non-whites 14 years of age and over 560 were gainfully employed, while for the whites 547 out of every 1,000 were employed.⁴
4. In the total population, 307 out of every 1,000 females 14 years of age and over worked. Among white females 293 out of every 1,000 worked, but 349 of every 1,000 non-white women of this age worked.⁵
5. The largest number of gainfully employed Negro males, excluding those in agriculture, were laborers. There was a total of 45,788 or 18.8 per cent of all the Negro males gainfully employed in this classification. The largest number of whites gainfully employed, excluding those in agriculture, were operatives and kindred workers. Approximately 22 per cent or 177,482 of the white males in the labor force were employed in these categories.⁶
6. Approximately 43 per cent of the gainfully employed Negro female workers were in private households. Among white females the largest group was employed as operatives and kindred workers -- 38.5 per cent of the total.⁷
7. Negroes' wages are almost always lower than wages of white workers. This is not entirely due to racial factors. Although in most situations in North Carolina Negroes are employed in the lowest paid and least skilled jobs, in some highly specialized occupations they are paid the same as white workers. However, the number of such specialized jobs is small. In the public schools, Negroes are employed on the same pay scale as whites. Yet the mass of Negro workers receive incomes below subsistence even in periods of high employment and wages.

In 1949 in North Carolina the median income for white families and unrelated individuals was \$2,215 as compared with \$1,056 for non-white families and unrelated individuals. However, the gap between white and Negro family incomes is gradually diminishing in this State.⁸

A--AGRICULTURE

North Carolina from its earliest years has been an agricultural State. Approximately 62 per cent of the State's total land area of 31,422,080 acres is in farmland. The Census of 1950 reveals that 1,376,560 people or approximately one-third of the people in North Carolina lived on farms; this was the largest farm population of any State in the nation. According to the Census of 1950, the average size of farms was 67 acres.⁹

From the earliest time, Negroes have played an important and dynamic part in cultivating, processing, transporting, and marketing agricultural products in this State. Traditionally Negroes have been farm dwellers. However, the Negro farm population of North Carolina has declined and continues to do so. The farm, once the bulwark of the economy of the Negro, no longer serves as a haven for those unable to adjust to urban living.

1. In 1950, a total of 226,136 North Carolinians 14 years of age and over were farmers or farm managers. Of this number 64,038 were Negroes, 61,784 males and 2,254 females. The 61,784 males represent about one-fourth of the total Negro males 14 years of age and over gainfully employed.¹⁰
2. Of the 220,322 male farmers and farm managers, 155,333 or 70.5 per cent were white and 61,784 or 28.0 per cent Negro. The remainder were of other races. Among the female farmers and farm managers, 3,346 or 57.6 per cent were white and 2,254 or 38.8 per cent were Negro.¹¹
3. White farm laborers and foremen exceeded Negroes among the males. There was a total of 97,221 men classified as farm laborers and foremen in 1950. Of this number 52,683 (54.2 per cent) were white and 42,470 (43.7 per cent) were colored. Negro females exceeded white females as farm laborers and foremen. Out of a total of 32,978, Negro females constituted 53.1 per cent and white females 42.1 per cent.¹²
4. Out of every 1,000 Negro males gainfully employed in 1950, 432 were working in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Among white males 269 of every 1,000 gainfully employed worked in these industries. Among Negro females gainfully employed, 176 of every 1,000 were working in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries, which is over three times the proportion of white females engaged in these industries -- 58 per 1,000.¹³
5. The 1950 Census of Agriculture revealed that there was a total of 288,508 farms in North Carolina. There were 142,085 fully owned, 35,422 partly owned, 516 with managers, and 110,485 operated by tenants. Non-whites operated approximately one-fourth (72,552) of the farms.¹⁴
6. About two-thirds of the farms operated by non-whites were operated by tenants. However, only slightly over one-fourth of the farms run by whites were operated by tenants. About 21 per cent of the non-white operators fully owned their farms and about 12 per cent partly owned their farms. There was a total of 49,017 tenant farms operated by non-whites. The largest group (30,518) was those classified as "croppers"; 14,134 were in the share tenant group; 1,258 farmed for cash; 2,506 were classified as other and unspecified; and 601 were "share-cash" tenants.¹⁵
7. The farm land utilized by non-whites in 1940 totaled 2,858,389 acres; however, by 1950 the acreage had increased to 3,126,858 acres. This represents an increase of 268,469 acres. The number of Negro farm operators increased from 57,428 in 1940 to 69,029 in 1950. As a result of the fact that the number of non-white farm operators increased at a faster rate than the total acreage operated by them, the average size of the non-white operated farm declined: from 49.8 acres per farm in 1940 to 45.3 acres per farm in 1950.¹⁶

8. In 1950 in North Carolina, the acres of land in farms were:¹⁷

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Full Owned</u>	<u>Part Owned</u>	<u>Managers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>
State	19,317,937	10,544,059	3,148,340	385,359	5,240,179
White	16,191,079	9,824,031	2,698,219	376,112	3,292,717
Non-white	3,126,858	720,028	450,121	9,247	1,947,462

The average size of farms in acres was:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Full Owned</u>	<u>Part Owned</u>	<u>Managers</u>	<u>Tenants</u>
State	67.0	74.2	88.9	746.8	47.4
White	75.0	77.3	100.4	759.8	53.6
Non-white	43.1	48.1	52.7	440.3	39.7

9. The total value of all farm products sold by non-whites in 1950 was estimated at \$149,482,715. Out of the total, tenants sold the largest amount, approximately \$116,153,952.¹⁸
10. There were 68,481 farms operated by non-white persons which reported the sale of produce in 1949. About two-thirds (43,977) reporting this item were tenants. Of those farms reporting, the average income from sale of products was \$2,183; for tenants it was \$2,641 compared with \$1,717 for farms fully owned and \$9,633 for those managed.¹⁹
11. An examination of the farm homes of non-whites revealed that modern conveniences of life were largely absent, and that farms operated by non-whites are in a much worse position than those operated by whites in this respect. In 1950 the farmers reported such items as follows:²⁰

	<u>Number</u>		<u>Per Cent</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-white</u>
Total Farms Reporting	217,131	71,342		
Telephone	22,440	902	10.3	1.3
Electricity	179,796	39,626	82.8	55.5
Electric water pump	68,902	2,153	31.7	3.0
Electric hot water heater	26,632	642	12.3	0.9
Home freezer	15,340	842	7.1	1.2
Electric washing machine	124,569	7,847	57.4	11.0

12. The majority (96,356) of the white farm operators reported they had been on the present farm for 10 years or more. The situation was quite different among the non-white farm operators, with the majority having been on the present farm five years or less. The white operators had been on the present farm for an average of 14 years, as compared with nine years for the non-white farmers.²¹
13. The median age for the white farm operator in 1950 was 47.5 years; for the non-white operator it was 44.7 years.²²
14. Between 1943 and 1955, the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service increased the number of Negro Farm Agents and Assistant Agents from 38 to 66.

During the same period, the Negro Home Demonstration Agents and Assistant Agents increased from 25 to 59. These Farm and Home Demonstration Agents were distributed in 52 counties in 1955 as compared with 38 in 1943.²³

15. In 1943 there were 89 colored vocational agricultural teachers located in high schools in 54 counties. By 1955, this number had increased to 135 in 69 counties. This group attempts to stimulate an interest in agriculture among school students and adult farmers.²⁴

B--THE PROFESSIONAL GROUP

Nearly all higher education for Negroes is directed toward preparing them for the white collar occupations, largely because these occupations are the jobs of leadership and of greatest remuneration within the Negro group. They are the jobs in which Negroes will face minimum competition from white workers; they are the jobs that more nearly insure the recognition of individual ability.²⁵

The Negro professional group represents the upper social, economic, and cultural levels of the Negro population. Usually the Negro professionals -- doctors, dentists, lawyers, teachers, college presidents, ministers and social workers -- are called upon by the majority group to give counsel and to represent the total Negro population. The professional and white collar group, which includes businessmen, sets the standards and pace of the social life of the race. These groups, white collar and professional, are considered by Negroes and whites as the "best people" who have achieved a middle class status. Usually they live in nice homes with well-kept lawns and surroundings. Their homes are well furnished. They own the latest, most popular, medium price automobiles. They are joining the Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations in increasing numbers. Usually they belong to college fraternities and sororities and hold membership in the Masons, Elks, Shrine, Eastern Star Lodge and other civic, fraternal and religious organizations. The white collar and professional groups take vacations in distant places -- Canada, Mexico, and California. An increasing number visit Europe on educational tours during the summer. Finally, they send their children to college and professional schools. Those in the South send their children to northern summer camps. Usually, the professional and white collar groups are fairly well educated and most of their education is directed toward white collar occupations.

An examination of the facts relative to earning a living in North Carolina reveals that the total number of the population classified as professional is relatively small.

1. Both colored and white professional classes constituted a small percentage of the total employed population in 1950. There was a total of 42,177 male professional, technical and kindred workers. Of this number, 37,543 or 89.0 per cent were white and 4,634 or 10.9 per cent were colored.

In these classifications there was a total of 44,021 females. There were slightly over four times as many white females (35,800) as colored females (8,221) engaged in professional, technical and kindred occupations.²⁶

2. In 1950, 4.7 per cent of the employed white males were in the professions and 1.9 per cent of the employed colored males; 11.8 per cent of the employed white women and 7.3 per cent of the employed colored women were in the professional classification.²⁷
3. The majority of Negroes engaged in professional pursuits in North Carolina was in the field of education. Between 1944 and 1954, the total number of Negro teachers increased from 7,142 to 9,277. There was a corresponding increase among principals and supervisors, from 295 to 483.²⁸
4. In 1950, Negro teachers constituted about 27.5 per cent of the total number of teachers in the State. If the number of teachers, principals, and supervisors in the public school system is excluded, the remaining Negro professional workers in government is a small percentage of the total.²⁹
5. School teachers, principals, supervisors, college presidents, deans, professors, and instructors constituted among Negroes 2.4 per cent of the gainfully employed; for the whites, this figure was 2.3 per cent.³⁰
6. The ministry and teaching are the only professions in which Negroes (males) are employed proportional to their number in the total population. Of the 4,984 clergymen, 1,142 or slightly less than one-fourth were Negroes.³¹
7. There were 180 Negro medical doctors licensed to practice in 1955 in North Carolina -- 175 males and five females. A large number of these physicians were located in the larger cities of the Piedmont area -- Charlotte, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, and Winston-Salem.³²
8. In 1955, there were 91 Negro dentists licensed to practice in the State. Of this number four were employed by the State Department of Public Health in the Division of Oral Hygiene. The dentists, as the physicians, were chiefly practicing in the larger cities of the Piedmont.³³
9. There were 46 licensed Negro pharmacists in North Carolina in 1955.³⁴
10. Between 1940 and 1955, Negro lawyers practicing in North Carolina increased from 26 to 45. Although these lawyers practiced throughout the State, they were largely concentrated in 18 cities. The majority of them were located in five cities of the Piedmont. Over 50 per cent of the group were in the following cities: Durham, 9; Winston-Salem, 6; Raleigh, 5; Charlotte and Greensboro, 4

each. The large number practicing in Durham is in all probability the result of a law school being located at North Carolina College.³⁵

11. An examination of the data on professional, technical and kindred workers in 1950 revealed that there are several professional areas in which Negroes have not ventured or have done so on a relatively small scale. For example, a breakdown by race of males in some of the occupations requiring expensive and extended training showed the following:³⁶

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Other Races</u>
Designers and Draftsmen	930	920	9	1
Chemists	524	520	4	-
Engineers (aeronautical)	15	13	2	-
Engineers (civil)	1,458	1,449	9	-
Engineers (electrical)	1,049	1,042	7	-
Engineers (mechanical)	786	781	5	-
Surveyors	547	535	12	-

12. In 1950, there was a total of 1,397 social welfare and recreation workers employed in the State. Of this number, 127 or 9.0 per cent were Negroes. There were 61 Negro males and 66 females employed as social welfare and recreation workers.³⁷

C--BUSINESS AND CLERICAL

The efforts and activities of Negroes in the world of business in North Carolina have been largely confined to insurance, real estate, undertaking, banking, and retail or service establishments. The retail and service businesses have been confined to barber and beauty shops, pressing or valet shops, pool rooms, shoe shine parlors, eating places and small grocery stores. The group has made only a few successful attempts to enter the areas of manufacturing or processing and distribution of goods. This has been due to lack of adequate financing and marketing outlets. Neither has the group gone into wholesale and retail trade in hardware stores, general merchandising, five and ten cents stores, furniture and equipment stores, food and dairy products distribution, automobile or motor vehicles sales and accessories retailing. However, an increasing number of Negroes are operating auto service stations.

During the past decade, the number of Negroes employed as sales representatives of distributors of radios, television sets, automobiles, electrical appliances, other home products, insurance, jewelry, and beer and soft drinks has increased. There

has also been an increase in the number of Negroes entering the electrical appliance, radio, and television businesses in the State.

1. North Carolina is the home of the world's largest Negro owned, operated, and controlled business -- the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company in Durham. Since April 1, 1899, this company has played an important and dynamic role in the economic lives of the Negroes in this and other states. At present, the company is operating in nine states -- Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia -- and the District of Columbia.

The Southern Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company and Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, both Negro operated establishments, are also located in Durham. The Mechanics and Farmers Bank, the only Negro operated bank of the State, is in Durham with a branch in Raleigh. The Mutual Savings and Loan Association is also located in Durham and is the only such business establishment in the State operated by Negroes. Another Negro owned and operated insurance company, the Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company, is located in Winston-Salem.³⁸

2. The largest city bus company in the world that is owned and operated by Negroes is located in Winston-Salem. The Safe Bus Company began operation in 1926; it currently employs 55 bus drivers, 10 mechanics, and nine stenographic and clerical workers.³⁹
3. From its beginning, the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina employed Negroes in professional capacities in its Divisional offices. In 1955, a total of 33 were employed in the following Divisional Offices: Asheville, 3; Charlotte, 4; Durham, 4; Greensboro, 3; High Point, 2; Kinston, 3; Raleigh, 2; Rocky Mount, 3; Wilmington, 2; and Winston-Salem, 7. Between 1945 and 1955, the total personnel of the Employment Security Commission was decreased. The Negro professional personnel was reduced from 57 in 1945 to 33 in 1955.⁴⁰
4. There are five cities in which Negroes are employed as clerks and managers in A.B.C. Stores -- Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, Winston-Salem and Charlotte.⁴¹
5. Over a period of years, Negroes have served as supervisors and consultants in various State programs, agencies, and departments. They have also served as presidents, superintendents, and principals of State institutions and schools for Negroes. The majority of State supervisory and administrative positions are in the field of education. In 1955, Negroes served in influential positions with the State as follows: Principal, Negro Division of School for Blind and Deaf; Superintendent, Morrison Training School for Boys; Superintendent, Girls Training School; Superintendent, Youth Camp, Prison Department; Director of Negro Activities, North Carolina Pre-Conditioning Center for the Blind; Superintendent, Colored Orphanage of North Carolina*; Consultant, State Department of Public Welfare; and Inspector of Negro Beauty Shops, North Carolina State Board of Cosmetic Examiners.⁴²

* This institution receives part of its operating expenses from State funds.

6. Over a period of years, the number of Negro males entering the Federal Government service as mail carriers and clerks has increased. Because of the limited opportunities in business and educational fields, the male Negro college graduate has had to explore other areas to secure employment that would enable him to

maintain a middle-class standard of living and status. The Federal postal service provided practically the only opportunities for the increasing number of Negro male college graduates. In 1940 there were 53 Negro mail carriers in North Carolina employed in four cities, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raleigh and Goldsboro. In 1955, Negro mail carriers and clerks were employed in eight cities:

<u>City</u>	<u>Number</u>
Charlotte	47*
Fayetteville	12
Goldsboro	9
New Bern	2
Raleigh	7
Wilmington	30
Wilson	1
Winston-Salem	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	110

* Estimated

Between 1945 and 1955, the Post Office Departments in Raleigh, Durham and Winston-Salem each employed Negroes as clerks. There were twelve Negroes employed as mail handlers in the post offices at Asheville (1), Durham (3), Raleigh (4), and Winston-Salem (4).⁴³

7. In December 1954 there were 352 Negro funeral directors and embalmers in North Carolina. Of this number, 187 were licensed embalmers.⁴⁴
8. The Wachovia Bank and Trust Company of Winston-Salem employed Negro personnel in its Third Avenue Branch in 1952. At present this Branch Bank is completely staffed with Negro personnel --- one manager and three cashiers.⁴⁵
9. A total of 24,408 white and colored North Carolinians in the labor force were engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate in 1950. There were about nine times as many whites (21,985) as colored persons (2,422) in this category. The majority of Negroes (about 95 per cent) in these classifications were engaged in insurance and real estate businesses.⁴⁶
10. The Census of 1950 revealed that a total of 12,912 Negro males and 59,927 females were engaged in businesses which provided personal services. About 43 per cent of the males and 80 per cent of the females were employed in private households.⁴⁷
11. Negro eating and drinking enterprises (exclusive of other wholesale and retail businesses) numbered 581 in 1950. This represents an increase of 128 over the 453 in 1940.⁴⁸
12. In 1954, there were 540 barber shops in 82 counties operated by Negroes in North Carolina. Of this number, 482 were operated for Negroes and 58 cut white people's hair exclusively. Over 30 per cent (154) of those operated for Negroes were located in eight cities: Asheville 14, Fayetteville 12, Durham 23, Winston-Salem 30, Greensboro 16, Charlotte 28, Wilmington 14, and Raleigh 17.

The first permanent and State approved Barber School for Negroes was established in Raleigh in 1930. In 1954, there were between 80 and 90 Negroes enrolled in three Barber Colleges or Schools located in Durham, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh.⁴⁹

13. In 1954, there was a total of 2,800 beauty shops in operation in North Carolina. About 33 per cent or 950 of these shops were operated by Negroes.

Slightly over 56 per cent of the beauty shops were located in 14 cities with populations of 10,000 or more. Winston-Salem had the largest number of shops with a total of 102; Durham ranked second with 88; and Raleigh was third with 71.⁵⁰

14. The first school of beauty culture approved by the State Board of Cosmetic Examiners for preparing Negro beauticians was established in Raleigh in 1935. Since that time the number has increased to nine.⁵¹
15. There are isolated indications that employment opportunities for well-trained and experienced stenographers are increasing. Between 1950 and 1955, two Negro women were employed as secretaries in a Y.W.C.A. for whites in one of the larger Piedmont cities. Two Negro women were also employed as secretaries in the offices of executives in a yarn and fabric manufacturing concern in another Piedmont city.

In still another city in the Piedmont section, Negro women have been employed in a branch of a northern electrical manufacturing plant and some men and women have been employed as skilled and semi-skilled workers.⁵²

D--SOME OTHER ASPECTS OF EMPLOYMENT

In North Carolina, as in other states in the South, the occupational differentiation of the Negro population has not progressed far. In most communities of the State, only a small per cent of the total population is in professional, business, and white collar occupations. There are slightly more who are considered skilled workers than those in the professions, business and white collar groups. The bulk of gainfully employed Negroes is in the unskilled or laboring classes.

Over a period of years, Negroes have been employed by municipal, county and State governments as elevator operators, custodians, and maids. In the majority of the cities of the State, the garbage collection and street cleaning jobs have been the exclusive areas of the Negro males.

The per capita income of North Carolina is closely related to employment opportunities available to its Negro population. The low income of the group is responsible for bringing down the average for the State.

1. In 1950, there were 148,279 males working as craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers. About 90 per cent (133,218) of this number were white and 10 per cent (15,061) were Negro.⁵³

2. At one time in the South and in North Carolina, a large number of Negroes were employed as skilled and semi-skilled workers in the building or construction trades. During the past twenty-five years the number of Negroes in the building trades has decreased. Between 1945-55, there has been an increase of the group in this area. This has been largely due to two reasons: (1) the unprecedented building boom and (2) enrollment of veterans in trade schools for courses in carpentry and brick-laying. Out of 28,345 carpenters in 1950, there were 25,551 whites and 2,669 Negroes. A total of 5,984 males reported their occupations as masons, tile setters, and stone cutters, including 3,602 whites and 2,351 colored. There were almost three times as many Negro plasterers and cement finishers as there were white. Out of a total of 2,173, 1,578 were colored and 595 were white.⁵⁴
3. There were nearly twice as many colored male laundry and drying operatives as there were white in 1950. There were 2,489 colored and 1,669 white men in these classifications.

Negro females exceeded whites as laundry and drying operatives also. Of the 10,045 females employed in these occupations, 6,772 were colored and 3,261 were white.⁵⁵
4. The number of Negro females employed as charwomen, janitors, and porters was almost $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as the number of white females, 1,321 and 539 respectively. For males engaged in these occupations, the colored were slightly less than three times (9,470) as many as the whites (3,519).⁵⁶
5. Nearly all of the women employed as private household workers were Negro. Negro females constituted 99.2 per cent of the total of 50,300 workers, and white females only 0.8 per cent.⁵⁷
6. Growing and manufacturing tobacco and its products is one of North Carolina's principal sources of employment and revenue. According to the 1950 Census, there was a total of 14,192 males and 29,150 females engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco products. Negro males constituted 41 per cent of the total males employed; Negro females made up 43 per cent of the females employed.⁵⁸
7. In the manufacture of furniture, North Carolina ranks high. In 1950, 30,689 individuals were engaged in the manufacture of furniture and fixtures. Of the total, 2,912 were Negroes.⁵⁹
8. Manufacture of textile products is the State's most important single manufacturing industry. Of the total number of 215,036 persons employed in knitting, yarn, thread and fabric mills, about 96 per cent were white and only 4 per cent Negro.⁶⁰

CHAPTER III

HOMES AND FAMILIES

The majority of homes occupied by Negroes are dreary dwellings, on neglected streets without pavement, littered by accumulated waste, in the oldest and least desirable residential sections of the city. In rural areas, Negro homes are usually located in isolated areas, inaccessible to highways or transportation facilities, and on the poorest or least desirable land. However, the housing picture among Negroes is changing for both rural and urban areas. Since 1945, there has been considerable improvement in the housing available to Negroes and unprecedented building of new homes. Negroes are improving their homes and surroundings at a rapid rate.

In contrast to the general picture, there are areas of Negro settlement which are sharply differentiated from blighted areas. These are the places in which upper and middle class Negro families are able to buy homes. Since 1945, the incomes of Negroes and the numbers in the middle and upper classes have increased. This has resulted in the development of residential areas with many homes with modern features.

There are several factors influencing the types of homes and their locations available to Negroes in North Carolina. Among these factors is the relatively low income scale of the majority of Negroes; few Negroes are able to pay the price of good homes. Frequently when Negroes move into areas where whites have lived, it is claimed that the value of the property decreases. This has resulted in colored people having less freedom in selecting their places of residence.

Taking the State as a whole, especially the urban areas, the average monthly rental paid by Negro families is much less than that paid by white families. In most sections of the State, Negroes occupy the poorer sections of the urban and rural areas where the general rent level is low. Frequently in the urban areas, if Negroes move to better areas where rents are higher, the cost for individuals or families may still be relatively low because of doubling up -- several families or one family and several unrelated persons occupying what were single family quarters.

It is not possible to provide an accurate picture of the housing conditions among Negroes in North Carolina without a more detailed study. Generally, however, some of the causes of prevailing conditions are as follows: limitation of the residential areas open to Negroes; municipal neglect of Negro sections; and indifference of Negroes themselves to unfavorable conditions.

The relationship of home to family is a close one. There have been many sociological studies on family life in the United States. E. Franklin Frazier's studies of the Negro family in Chicago and the United States provided scientific, factual data on Negro family life. These studies also dispersed some of the myths and fallacies about the structure, function, and relationships in Negro families. There is need for more sociological research on Negro family life to test some of the theories developed by Frazier and others, and also to provide current information on family life, of the group. This chapter is not concerned with any theoretical aspects of Negro family life in North Carolina, but attempts rather to point out some of the conditions of home and family life among the group. It is hoped that subsequent researches will analyze and examine the causes and effects of family problems and disorganization.

It is generally accepted by students of human society that the family is one of the oldest and most important social institutions. The family and the home have been the basic social agents for human survival and continuation. From a sociological point of view the family has four major social functions -- reproduction, maintenance, placement, and socialization. How do Negro families perform these functions in comparison with the families of the total population? Are there forces present in North Carolina that hinder Negro families from effectively performing these functions? What does a cursory examination of the social, economic, and cultural conditions reveal about Negro homes and families? First, it reveals that the general economic status of Negro families is low. This makes it necessary for a larger number of members of their households to work and supplement the family income than those of the white population. The number of children of school age who must enter the labor

force to supplement the earnings of older members of the family is larger among Negroes than whites. These and other forces have exerted a profound influence on the solidarity and adjustment of Negro individuals and their families.

Second, in the maintenance of a home for the family, there are fewer modern conveniences in Negro homes than in white homes. The number of radios, televisions, electric stoves, mechanical refrigerators, electric lights, and other appliances has increased for the total population. The number of these conveniences in the homes of Negro families is considerably below the average for the total population of the State.

Third, among the most important functions of the family is the socialization of its members. Because the areas where Negro homes are located are usually least desirable, the families of the group are in areas ill adapted to good physical and mental development. Furthermore, most of the unsatisfactory conditions making for personal or group maladjustments are more prevalent in areas where Negro families reside than in the city as a whole.

Finally, it cannot be emphasized with too much force that housing and family life are intricately interwoven with the economic status, personality traits, and health of any group in American culture. Rates of illegitimacy, family desertion, crime, delinquency, social diseases, and other departures from the socially accepted norm are relatively higher among low income individuals and families than among others in the population. Among Negroes the rate of these socially undesirable behavior patterns are higher than among the general population. ✓

This situation brought about largely by the inability of many Negroes to secure adequate employment. Low remuneration prevents them from securing desirable housing in decent neighborhoods and providing other necessities for their families. Sexual promiscuity and a high out-of-wedlock birth rate are usually found among low income groups living in congested areas and sub-standard houses. This does not mean that these are "natural" conditions of low income groups; rather, the circumstances under which these groups are forced to live are conducive to these types of behavior. In

far too many North Carolina homes, both rural and urban, there is an absence of many of the necessities for a minimum standard of social, economic, and cultural decency. Among Negro homes, these undesirable conditions are more prevalent than among white homes.

With all the restrictions and undesirable conditions upon them as individuals and members of families, Negroes in North Carolina have yet made unprecedented progress. They have improved their standards of living, their homes, and their communities; they have developed strong family ties. There is, however, a real need for more active participation of the Negro and his family in community activities and planning.

More and better education, higher standards of living, family solidarity, and other forces have created a more stable family life among the Negroes of North Carolina. The family continues to be not only the most important form of organized social life among Negroes but also the means by which new forms of adjustment are made. The future of the Negro in North Carolina can be brighter only as there are alterations in his present physical and social setting. These changes include: more economic opportunities, increased and better housing, and improved community conditions surrounding the home.

FACTS ABOUT HOMES AND FAMILIES

1. Out of each 1,000 males and 1,000 females 14 years of age and over in North Carolina in 1950, there were for the total population:

	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>
Males	294	667	30	9
Females	224	655	108	13

Among the Negro population, for each 1,000 males and 1,000 females 14 and over there were:¹

	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Widowed</u>	<u>Divorced</u>
Males	338	613	42	7
Females	271	591	128	10

2. In all areas -- urban, rural non-farm, and rural farm -- both Negro males and females 14 and over had slightly higher percentages of those single and widowed than did the total population; in the married and divorced categories, the percentages of Negroes were lower than for the total population.²

3. In 1950, there were 994,356 occupied dwelling units in the State. Of this number, 77.3 per cent were occupied by whites and 22.7 per cent by non-whites.

Owners occupied 53.3 per cent of the dwelling units. Of the dwelling units occupied by whites, 58.4 per cent were owner occupied; of those occupied by non-whites 36.2 per cent were owner occupied.³

4. The average number of persons per occupied dwelling unit was 4.6 for non-whites and 3.7 for whites.⁴

5. There are usually more relatives and lodgers in households occupied by Negroes than in those occupied by whites. In every 100 North Carolina households in 1950, there were (by relationship to head):⁵

	<u>Grand-child</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Other Relative</u>	<u>Lodger</u>
State	3.6	1.7	4.7	2.0
Non-white	7.1	1.3	7.0	3.3

6. Of the 219,054 dwelling units occupied by non-whites, on which information was available relative to their condition and plumbing facilities, over one-third were dilapidated. Only about 9 per cent of the dwelling units occupied by non-whites had private toilet and bath, and hot running water. Of the 137,311 dwelling units occupied by non-whites, classified as "not dilapidated," 58 per cent were without running water.⁶

7. Running water, adequate toilet and bathing facilities are considered basic to minimum health and decency standards in modern homes. A large number of the dwellings occupied by non-whites are below the State average. All dwelling units in the State, and those occupied by non-whites, were distributed as follows according to type of water supply in 1950:⁷

	<u>All Dwelling Units</u>	<u>Non-white Dwelling Units</u>
Total (per cent)	100.0	100.0
Hot and cold piped running water inside structure	39.3	10.5
Only cold piped running water inside structure	21.0	24.5
Piped running water outside structure	3.7	8.1
No piped running water	36.0	56.9

8. Out of every 1,000 homes reporting in the State in 1950, 451 had flush toilets inside the structure for exclusive use; 32 had flush toilets which they shared with others; 451 had some other type of toilet facilities (including privy); and 66 did not have any type of toilet. For each 1,000 non-white homes reporting, 235 had flush toilets inside the structure; 16 had flush toilets which they shared; 652 had some other type of toilet facilities (including privy); and 96 did not have any toilet facilities.⁸
9. In 1950, out of every 1,000 dwelling units in the State reporting on bathing facilities, 556 did not have a bathtub or shower; 417 had installed bathtub or shower for exclusive use; and 27 had bathtub or shower shared with others. Out of every 1,000 dwelling units occupied by non-whites, there were 840 without a bathtub or shower, 153 with installed bathtub or shower they used exclusively, and 7 with installed bathtub or shower shared with others.⁹
10. The largest number of dwelling units occupied by non-whites were 3 and 4 room structures. Of the non-white occupied units reporting on number of rooms, 53.5 per cent had 3 and 4 rooms. For whites, the corresponding percentage was 37.0.¹⁰
11. The median number of persons occupying a dwelling unit in 1950 was 3.5 for the State. For whites the median was 3.4; for non-whites, it was 4.0.¹¹
12. For the renter-occupied dwelling units in 1950, the median rental for the State (urban and rural non-farm) was \$29.58. For whites, the median was \$33.94; for non-whites, it was \$22.13.¹²
13. The median value of urban and rural non-farm owner-occupied dwelling units for the State in 1950 was \$4,901. The median value for whites was \$5,554; for non-whites, \$2,287.¹³
14. In 1950, 63.6 per cent of those reporting on the mortgage status of urban and rural non-farm owner-occupied units stated that they did not have a mortgage. A higher percentage of non-white than of white home owners reported their property not mortgaged: 73.7 per cent of the non-whites and 61.6 per cent of the whites reporting mortgage status.¹⁴
15. Between 1945 and 1955 there was an increase in the number of public and private housing projects available to Negroes and their families in North Carolina. The Federal Housing Authority, in cooperation with cities and private businesses, has constructed permanent housing facilities for a number of white and colored families. Between 1951 and 1955, public housing projects were constructed for Negroes in the following cities:

<u>City</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Year Completed</u>
Asheville	Lee Walker Heights	96	1951
Charlotte	Southside Homes	400	1952
Concord	Logan Homes	46	1951
Durham	McDougal Terrace	247	1954
Fayetteville	Cape Fear Court Ext.	220	1953
Goldsboro	Lincoln Homes	137	1952
	Lincoln Homes Annex	210	1953
Greensboro	Morningside Homes	400	1952

<u>City</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Year Completed</u>
Kinston	Carver Courts	178	1951
New Bern	Craven Terrace Annex	108	1954
Raleigh	Chavis Hgts. Annex	64	1952
Rocky Mount	Weeks Armstrong Homes	210	1954
Salisbury	Brookview Apartments	48	1952
	Civic Park Apartments	72	1954
Wilmington	Jervay Place	250	1952
Winston-Salem	Kimberly Park Terrace	<u>263</u>	1953
	TOTAL	2,949	

Prior to 1945, there were 1,796 dwelling units in public housing projects available to Negroes.¹⁵

16. Between 1945 and 1955, there was a boom in the construction of all types of housing. The number of dwelling units and housing developments available to Negroes in North Carolina increased considerably. Private housing projects were constructed in several cities during the last decade. Among them were:

<u>City</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>	<u>Year Completed</u>
Charlotte	Brookhill Village	418	1950
	Double Oaks Apts.	684	1949
Durham	Mutual Heights	148	1951
Raleigh	Washington Terrace	267	1950
Winston-Salem	Columbia Terrace	<u>175</u>	1950
	TOTAL	1,692	

These do not represent the total number of units constructed under private auspices. There were other projects constructed in Gastonia, Greensboro, Fayetteville and other urban areas.¹⁶

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH

In most communities of the State, the Negro population has a higher birth rate and a higher death rate than the white population. The question has frequently been raised: Why are mortality rates higher among Negroes than whites? Are biological or racial differences responsible?

Marion Ratigan, in a study of disease among Negroes was unable to find any evidence of "Negro disease" or "white disease." She found that all peoples appear liable to the same diseases under the same conditions. Socio-economic conditions make some diseases more prevalent among under-privileged people. She summarized her findings as follows: "We maintain that when there is an actual high correlation between some diseases and a given ethnic group it cannot be attributed to 'race,' unless all of the integrants contributing to the disease are equal for all groups. This cannot be done as long as there are groups who live in a socio-economic environment which is inferior to that of other groups or the population as a whole."¹

Despite reduction in mortality rates among Negroes and improvement in the health of the group, due to education and improved economic status, there are still some unanswered questions concerning the immunity or susceptibility of the Negro to certain diseases. This is especially true in regard to tuberculosis and syphilis, which show a higher incidence and mortality among Negroes than whites.

The most recent evidence indicates that mortality rates of the colored population in North Carolina are higher than those of the whites, especially during adolescence and early adulthood. This is a reflection of the fact that illness and death rates are geared to various factors in the differing environments of the two groups.

The availability of health and medical facilities and services and the standards maintained in the field of health influence vital statistics. Access to health and medical facilities in North Carolina is affected by race and by place of residence. The majority of the counties provide some type of free medical, health, and hospital

services for those unable to pay for them. Frequently some of the services and facilities are not as accessible to Negroes as to whites.

The mortality statistics for North Carolina reveal that during the past decade there has been a general improvement in the health of Negroes. However, they also indicate there are many handicaps that the Negro must overcome before he can show the degree of health enjoyed by North Carolina's white population.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

1. In 1945 there was a total of 87,401 live births in North Carolina. By 1953, this number increased to 111,622 -- 74,038 whites and 37,584 non-whites. For every 1,000 estimated population (between 1949 and 1953), the number of live births was as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. CRUDE LIVE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000
ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1949-1953

Year	State	Race	
		White	Other
1953	26.4	23.7	34.1
1952	26.6	24.0	33.8
1951	26.8	24.1	34.3
1950	26.2	23.3	33.0
1949	27.0	24.9	31.4

Source: Annual Reports of the Public Health Statistics Section
Part II, N. C. State Board of Health: 1949-1953.

2. The distribution of live resident births by sex and color is interesting and revealing. Male births exceeded those of females for both white and non-white between 1950 and 1953. (See Table 2.)

Table 2. RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY COLOR AND SEX
1950-1953

Year	Total	Race			
		White		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	437,992	149,593	140,936	74,319	73,144
1953	111,622	38,062	35,976	19,016	18,568
1952	111,000	37,934	36,038	18,577	18,451
1951	110,412	37,891	35,234	18,753	18,534
1950	104,958	35,706	33,688	17,973	17,591

Source: Annual Reports of the Public Health Statistics Section
Part II, N. C. State Board of Health: 1950-1953.

3. Between 1949 and 1953, there were 44,372 resident births out of wedlock. Of this number about 80 per cent (35,555) were non-white.² There are various reasons for such a relatively large number of births occurring out of wedlock, and especially the high rate for Negroes. Among these reasons are low income; sub-standard housing; limited education; the lack of suitable recreation facilities; and the restricted influence, as far as a particular group of people are concerned, of the churches and other agencies attempting to build character and raise moral standards among younger people.
4. Between 1951 and 1953, there were 332,335 resident live births in North Carolina. Almost two-thirds of these births were white and about one-third non-white. Of the total number, 11,191 did not live beyond their first year. There was a great disparity between the death rates for whites and other races. (See Table 3.)

Table 3. RESIDENT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE BY
COLOR FOR THE STATE, 1951-1953

Year	Total	Race			
		White		Other	
		No.	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Total	11,191	5,598		5,593	
1953	3,642	1,817	28.4	1,825	60.6
1952	3,929	1,924	30.1	2,005	66.6
1951	3,620	1,857	29.1	1,763	58.5

Source: Annual Reports of the Public Health Statistics Section
Part II, N. C. State Board of Health: 1951-1953.

5. The resident infant and maternal death rates per 1,000 live births were considerably higher for non-whites than whites between 1949 and 1953. The average death rates per 1,000 live births for the period were as follows:³

	<u>State</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Non-white</u>
Infant	34.6	26.4	50.9
Maternal	1.1	0.6	2.1

6. Stillbirth rates are much higher for non-whites than whites in North Carolina. In 1950, there were 37.0 stillbirths per 1,000 live births among non-whites; for the whites the number was 17.7. By 1953, the stillbirth rate had decreased to 29.5 per 1,000 live births for non-whites and 15.2 for whites. (See Table 4.)

Table 4. RESIDENT STILLBIRTHS BY COLOR, WITH RATES
PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, FOR THE STATE, 1950-1953

Year	Total		Race			
	Number	Rate	White		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1953	2,231	20.0	1,122	15.2	1,109	29.5
1952	2,499	22.5	1,168	15.8	1,331	35.9
1951	2,568	23.3	1,301	17.8	1,267	34.0
1950	2,540	24.2	1,225	17.7	1,315	37.0

Source: Annual Reports of the Public Health Statistics Section Part II, N. C. State Board of Health: 1950-1953.

7. The leading causes of death among Negroes are heart disease, vascular lesions affecting central nervous system, influenza and pneumonia, malignant neoplasms, nephritis, cancer, and tuberculosis of all forms.⁴
8. During the five-year period (1949-1953) diseases of the heart ranked first as the cause of death in the total population. For the State the annual average number of deaths, for the five-year period, was 10,285. There were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many deaths from heart disease among whites as among non-whites. For white males the annual average number of deaths was 4,584 from this cause compared with an average of 1,601 for non-whites. The annual average number of deaths from heart disease among white females was almost twice that among non-white females; for the former the annual average was 2,722 and for the latter 1,377.⁵ These differences are not as large as would be expected, considering the facts that the white population is so much larger than the non-white population, and that a much higher proportion of the white population is in the higher age groups.
9. For a period of years, syphilis was one of the major causes of death in the total population. Among Negroes, deaths from syphilis have been exceedingly high until recent years. Since 1950 there has been a steady decrease in syphilis as a cause of death for both colored and white. In 1950, all types of syphilis accounted for 145 deaths in North Carolina (41 whites and 104 non-whites). By 1953 total deaths from syphilis had decreased to 66 (23 whites and 43 non-whites).

Improved diagnosis, treatment, and medical and hospital care have been responsible for the decrease in deaths from syphilis during the past decade. In addition to the county health departments, the State has provided a rapid treatment center for venereal disease in Durham. There are 215 beds at this center; 180 are allocated to Negro patients.⁶

10. The incidence of suicide is somewhat less frequent among Negroes than whites. In 1953, there were 322 suicides in North Carolina: 279 whites and 43 non-whites.⁷ Whites, constituting slightly over 73 per cent of the total population, accounted for approximately 87 per cent of the suicides; non-whites, with around 27 per cent of the total population, committed nearly 13 per cent of the suicides.

11. The November 1954 edition of The Health Bulletin reports:

"Tuberculosis in this state is a challenge to the Negro race. The non-white (almost entirely Negro) death rate in 1953 was 22.2 per 100,000 population or four times the white rate which was 5.1. The non-white case rate (new cases) was 78.4 as compared to the white rate of 36.4."

Although Negroes constituted approximately 27 per cent of the population in 1953, they accounted for about 60 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis.⁸

Table 5. MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY RACE, BY
NUMBER AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1949-1953

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1953	402	9.5	157	5.0	245	22.2
1952	543	13.0	208	6.8	335	30.6
1951	630	15.3	264	8.7	366	33.6
1950	748	18.4	297	10.0	451	41.8
1949	972	25.2	385	13.9	587	53.5

Source: The Health Bulletin, November 1954, Vol. 69, No. 11. Published by the N. C. State Board of Health.

12. In 1953, the non-white death rate exceeded the white rate in almost every age group. The death rates for white males exceeded those for non-white males only in the age group 75 and over. This was true also for females.⁹
13. An important aspect of the prevention and treatment of illness is the availability of well-trained personnel and adequate facilities. There are three schools of medicine, one school of dentistry, and one of pharmacy in North Carolina. Within the past decade the medical school of the University of North Carolina has opened its doors to Negroes. During this period, two Negroes have been admitted; of this number, one has graduated. Negroes may also enroll in the schools of dentistry and pharmacy.¹⁰
14. There are seven accredited schools of nursing open to Negroes in North Carolina. Two are connected with colleges and offer the bachelor's degree in nursing. The

schools of nursing admitting Negroes are as follows:

<u>Schools of Nursing</u>	<u>Size of Student Body*</u>
Community Hospital, Wilmington	54
Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte	59
Lincoln Hospital, Durham	52
Kate B. Reynolds Hospital, Winston-Salem	84
St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh	51
A. & T. College, Greensboro	60
Teachers College, Winston-Salem	50

*These figures are for September 1954. The two collegiate schools of nursing, established September 1953, will provide facilities for the training of approximately 100 at A. & T. College and 75 at Winston-Salem after 1956, when they have been in operation for four years.

A program of practical nursing is provided for Negroes by the Vocational Department of the Durham City Schools. The facilities of Duke University are used for some aspects of this program.¹¹

15. In 1950 there were 6,405 practicing registered nurses in North Carolina; 317 of these were Negroes, distributed in 47 counties. By 1954 the total increased to 8,802; the number of Negro nurses increased to 523, and were distributed in 54 counties. It is interesting and significant that in 1954 only about five per cent of the Negro nurses in North Carolina lived in counties where Negroes constituted over 50 per cent of the total population.¹²
16. The 523 Negro nurses in the State in 1954 were employed as follows: institutional, 386; public health, 62; office, 15; private duty, 11; educational, 15; miscellaneous, 5; and not working, 29. Of the total 523 registered nurses employed in public health, about 12 per cent were Negroes.¹³
17. As noted in Chapter II, there were 180 Negro physicians and 91 Negro dentists practicing in North Carolina in 1955, most of whom conducted their practice in the larger cities of the State.¹⁴
18. There has been an increasing interest in health education in North Carolina for the past several years. The focus of this program has been on prevention of disease and improvement of health conditions. In 1946, the North Carolina Tuberculosis Association employed a Negro health educator to assist in planning, organizing and implementing a program of health education with emphasis on tuberculosis.

In 1954, six Negroes were employed as health educators in the Charlotte City Health Department, Guilford County Health Department, Wake County Health Department, Durham Council of Social Agencies, and the North Carolina School Health Co-ordinating Service.¹⁵
19. In 1947, a Negro medical social worker was employed at Duke University Hospital; a second worker was added in 1955.¹⁶

20. In 1955, there were 35 registered Negro pharmacists in North Carolina, located as follows: Charlotte, 5; Winston-Salem, 4; Durham, 4; Raleigh, 3; Greensboro, 3; two each in Rocky Mount, High Point, and Wilson; and one each in Weldon, Henderson, Fayetteville, Reidsville, Tarboro, Elizabeth City, Whiteville, Oteen, Goldsboro and Burlington.¹⁷

21. In 1954 there were 210 hospitals in North Carolina. Of this number 63 were for white only, 133 admitted white and colored patients, and 14 were for colored only. A total of 27,478 beds were available in these 210 hospitals. About 22 per cent of the total beds were allocated to Negro patients; about 33 per cent of the beds in State-owned hospitals were for Negroes. (See Table 6).

In 1954 there were 21 tuberculosis hospitals in the State providing 2,588 beds--1,381 for white patients and 1,207 for Negro patients.¹⁸

22. In some communities, city and county governments contract with hospitals owned and operated by private organizations, churches, and non-profit associations to provide hospital and medical care for Negroes who are medically indigent. Raleigh, New Bern, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Henderson are in this category.¹⁹

23. Over a period of years, Negroes have served as administrators in hospitals in the State. In 1955, Negroes served as administrators of hospitals in seven cities: Lincoln, Durham; Jubilee, Henderson; Good Shepherd, New Bern; Shaw Memorial, Oxford; Mercy, Wilson; Community, Wilmington; and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial, Winston-Salem.²⁰

24. The oldest privately operated hospital for Negroes in the United States, Good Samaritan Hospital, is located in Charlotte. This institution was established under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

In Charlotte, the County Health Department and Good Samaritan Hospital provide dental care for Negro indigent patients and school children through a clinic. This clinic is located in the Y.M.C.A. It operates on a full-time basis with a dentist and the only Negro oral hygienist in the State.²¹

Table 6. STATE-OWNED HOSPITALS, AND NUMBER OF BEDS
AVAILABLE BY RACE, 1954

HOSPITAL	TYPE	TOTAL Number of Beds	RACE	
			White	Negro
TOTAL		12,464	8,427	4,037
N.C. Memorial Hospital	Gen.	400	276	124
Psychiatric Unit	Mental	80	50	30
N.C. Hospital for Cerebral Palsy (Children)	C.P.	40	26	14
N.C. Orthopedic Hospital (Children)	Ortho.	160	110	50
Eastern Medical Center	V.D.	215	35	180
Eastern N.C. Sanatorium	T.B.	550	200	350
Gravelly Sanatorium	T.B.	100	67	33
N.C. Sanatorium	T.B.	670	325	345
Western N.C. Sanatorium	T.B.	485	345	140
State Hospital at Butner	Mental	2,800	2,800	----
State Hospital at Goldsboro	Mental	2,771	----	2,771
State Hospital at Morganton	Mental	2,295	2,295	----
State Hospital at Raleigh	Mental	1,898	1,898	----

Source: North Carolina State Board of Health, Hospital Survey Through
June 1954.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Recent years have witnessed a rise in the educational level of Negroes in North Carolina. More families on all social and economic levels are seeing that their children attend school and college.

Negroes in North Carolina have great faith in the efficacy of education. The majority of Negroes in positions of influence, prestige, and leadership are educators. The business and professional groups, who represent the upper class or "Negro society," have attended or graduated from colleges. They have discovered that education is a useful tool in acquiring better jobs with ensuing rewards of prestige and higher pay.

Because his opportunities for advancement through service in business and government are limited, the Negro in North Carolina places practically all of his hopes in education. A great many Negroes have gone into colleges to prepare for positions as teachers and supervisors in the public schools and colleges. The teaching profession has largely been the ladder on which Negroes of lower social and economic classes have moved up to middle class status, and on which the middle class has been able to move into upper class status.

The increasing number of Negroes attending schools and colleges has raised numerous questions about the areas of employment to absorb them. If the number of students enrolling in high schools, colleges, and other institutions continues, the graduates may find themselves confronted by problems of employment.

Since 1877, North Carolina has provided higher education for its Negro population. The state was among the first to enact legislation and appropriate funds to establish and operate a teachers college. Since 1877, two other teachers colleges, a liberal arts college, and an agricultural and technical college have been established.

Between 1945 and 1955 there were large increases in enrollments in Negro high schools and elementary schools. These increases are particularly significant because formal education is much more important to Negroes since they often do not have the opportunities to acquire knowledge, experience, and skills in numerous areas as do members of the white race. The Negro high school is vitally important to the group because it provides leaders, encourages young people to attend college, increases earning power of graduates, and improves social conditions.

The pursuit of education, training, and the general welfare of the Negro are intricately interwoven. The training and education of an individual influence his type of employment and his income, which in turn determine the standard of living he is able to maintain. In our society today the education of an individual is generally accepted as a reliable index of his preparation for living. A premium is placed on formal education.

North Carolina has achieved a national reputation for providing educational facilities for all its citizens. It has been a pioneer in establishing secondary schools and colleges for its Negro population. All evidence shows that the Negroes of North Carolina have used to advantage the educational facilities made available by public and private sources. Through education they have improved their social, economic and health conditions and made outstanding contributions to the State. Because of their increased educational achievements and training, North Carolina Negroes are increasingly rendering distinguished service to their local communities, the State, the nation, and the world.

FACTS ABOUT EDUCATION

1. According to the 1950 Census, there was a total of 1,869,895 persons in North Carolina between the ages of 5 to 29. Of this number 911,585 (48.8 per cent) were enrolled in school. There were 532,470 non-white persons in the 5 to 29 age range, of whom 50.5 per cent were enrolled in school: 51.2 per cent of the males and 49.9 per cent of the females.¹
2. In 1950, there were 2,018,455 persons 25 years old and over in North Carolina. Slightly over one-fourth -- 475,975 -- were classified as non-white. There were 74,880 persons among the total population who had not completed one year of schooling. Although the non-whites constituted slightly over 25 per cent of the total population, they represented about 47 per cent of the total who had not completed one year of schooling.

In 1950, the median school years completed by persons 25 and over in the State were:²

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All persons	7.9	7.6	8.2
Non-white persons only	5.9	5.3	6.4

3. In 1950, 93 per cent of the Negroes in North Carolina over 20 years of age could read and write. However, approximately 35,000 Negroes over 25 had no schooling; 50,000 had finished only the first and second grades; 100,000 had finished the third and fourth grades; 101,000 the fifth and sixth grades; 57,000 the seventh grade; 34,000 the eighth grade; 19,000 the ninth grade; 14,000 the tenth grade; 12,000 the eleventh grade; and 16,000 the twelfth grade. Three thousand had finished one year of college; 4,000, two years of college; 2,200, three years of college; 12,000, four or more years of college.³
4. Between 1944-45 and 1951-52, the total enrollment in North Carolina's public schools increased 12.5 per cent. This included an increase of 13.9 per cent for white and Indian pupils and 9.2 per cent for Negroes. The greater portion of the increase in total enrollment was in the high schools. Elementary enrollment in white schools increased 7.6 per cent, whereas high school enrollment increased 43.1 per cent. In Negro schools, there were increases of 0.7 per cent in elementary school enrollments and 75.8 per cent in high schools. Of the total increase in the enrollments in white schools, 55.4 per cent occurred in the high schools. In the Negro schools 92.8 per cent of the increase occurred in the high schools.

During this period enrollment in white high schools jumped from 17.9 to 22.5 per cent of all children enrolled in school, an increase of 4.6 per cent. For Negroes the proportion of high school students to the total rose from 11.2 per cent in 1944-45 to 18.1 per cent in 1951-52, an increase of 6.9 percentage points.⁴

Table 1. ENROLLMENT OF NEGROES IN THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
(1944-45 to 1951-52)

Year	Total	Elementary	High School	Per Cent in High School
1944-45	250,205	222,063	28,142	11.2
1945-46	252,266	222,242	30,024	11.9
1946-47	257,138	221,259	35,879	14.0
1947-48	260,040	221,731	38,309	14.7
1948-49	261,535	221,070	40,465	15.5
1949-50	268,578	224,138	44,440	16.5
1950-51	273,272	225,597	47,675	17.5
1951-52	273,188	223,714	49,474	18.1

Source: State School Facts, August 1953. Vol. XXV, No. 10

5. In 1953, the ratio of Negro school enrollment to Negro population in North Carolina was about the same as that of whites. Negroes constituted 273,188 of the total public school enrollment, which was about 30 per cent. Negroes also constituted 354,825 of the school age population, also about 30 per cent.⁵
6. Table 2 shows that in both high schools and elementary schools white children's attendance is somewhat higher than that of Negro children.

Table 2. PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERSHIP IN ATTENDANCE, 1950-1954

YEAR	WHITE			NEGRO		
	Elem.	H.S.	Total	Elem.	H.S.	Total
1950-51	94.0	94.5	94.1	92.0	93.1	92.2
1951-52	93.6	94.1	93.7	92.8	92.3	91.2
1952-53	93.7	94.2	93.8	90.7	91.8	90.9
1953-54	94.3	94.7	94.4	91.9	92.6	92.0

Source: Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, December 1954.

7. In 1943, the General Assembly authorized a school term of 180 days for all children. Table 3 shows that during the past several years the average number of days attended by pupils of both races has fluctuated around 167-168 days. White children had a slightly better record than Negro children.

Table 3. AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS ATTENDED PER PUPIL MEMBERSHIP, 1950-54

YEAR	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
1950-51	168.2	169.3	165.9
1951-52	167.3	168.6	164.1
1952-53	167.1	168.7	163.5
1953-54	168.7	169.9	165.6

Source: Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, December 1954.

8. The percentage of drop-outs, those children who leave school for any reason, has decreased in recent years in North Carolina. Less than 5 per cent of the total enrollment left school during 1953-54: 5.0 per cent of the white and 4.7 of the Negro memberships.⁶
9. In 1954-55 there were about 8,000 children enrolled in Catholic parochial schools in North Carolina. Of this number, between 1,200 and 1,500 were Negro children. There were 13 parochial schools in colored areas; however, Negro children were

admitted to non-segregated Catholic schools in Charlotte, Raleigh, and Greensboro. In Winston-Salem, there is a Catholic-operated academy for Negro girls.

There were 34 priests and 58 nuns working exclusively among Negroes in 1955. There were 25 Negro nuns in the North Carolina Diocese.⁷

10. North Carolina has a compulsory school attendance law, under which school units may employ and pay the salary of an attendance worker from local funds. In units which do not employ such workers the superintendent of public welfare is "charged with the duty of investigating and prosecuting all violators of the compulsory school attendance law."

During 1953-54 there were 63 attendance workers employed, 56 white and 7 Negro. in a total of 70 administrative units, 35 county and 35 city. The other 104 units relied on the departments of welfare for the enforcement of the compulsory attendance law.⁸

11. Among the vital elements in any school system are the number, training, character, and ability of the teachers. This is especially true in Negro schools, where the teachers must attempt to overcome adverse backgrounds and inspire love for learning in a large number of children from socially, economically, and culturally disadvantaged homes. Frequently among Negroes, the children whom it is most important to reach and assist in their adjustment are the most difficult to reach.

It is not possible to measure statistically the contributions of teachers and the influence they exert upon the children they teach. This is especially true with Negro teachers, because in general they occupy places of great influence and leadership in their communities.

In 1950, whites constituted 74.3 per cent of the total population and furnished 72.5 per cent of the school teachers in the public schools. For the same year, Negroes made up 25.7 per cent of the population and provided 27.5 per cent of the teachers.⁹

12. From 1949 to 1954, the number of public school teachers increased by 3,565. Among the Negro teachers there was an increase of 893. Of this number, 439 were in elementary schools and 454 in high schools. Among the white teachers there was an increase of 2,672 -- 1,911 in elementary schools and 761 in high schools.¹⁰
13. The number of principals and supervisors also increased during this period from 1,643 to 1,850, a total of 207. Of this number, 109 were white and 98 were Negro.¹¹
14. As of June 30, 1955, North Carolina public schools employed a total of 34,220 persons for instructional purposes. Of this number, 24,943 were white and 9,277 were Negro. They were distributed as follows:

Table 4. INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1954-55

TYPES OF POSITIONS	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO
TOTAL	34,220	24,943	9,277
Elementary	24,663	17,716	6,947
High School	7,907	5,986	1,921
Supervisors	298	212	86
Vocational	1,352	1,029	323

Source: N. C. Public School Bulletin, September 1955.

15. Based on attendance, the white teacher load in 1952 was 27.2 and the Negro teacher load was 29.5.¹²
16. Teachers' salaries are geared to the amount of college training they have secured. The differential between the salaries of white and Negro teachers changed at about the same pace as the differences in their amounts of training. Salaries of Negro teachers caught up with those of white teachers and passed them in 1945 and have kept the lead. Average salaries for public school teachers and principals from State funds in 1953-54 were as follows:¹³

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Teachers	\$3,078.80	\$3,177.47
Principals	\$4,975.32	\$5,022.60

17. The average amount of training of Negro teachers and principals has exceeded that of the whites since 1949-50. On the basis of an index in which 100 points equal a year's training above elementary school, in 1949-50 white and Indian teachers and principals had an average index number of 782.3 and Negroes 804.2. By 1953-54, the average for white and Indian principals and teachers was 799.4; for Negroes it was 813.9.¹⁴
18. In 1955, there were 2,241 public elementary schools in North Carolina. Of this number, 1,370 were for white children and 871 were for Negro children.
- There were 227 public high schools for Negroes in 1955.¹⁵
19. In 1954, figures from the State Department of Public Instruction showed that the total value of the white school plant (\$316,483,762 or \$503.44 per pupil) is almost double the value of the Negro plant (\$77,408,825 or \$293.18 per pupil) when related to the number of pupils utilizing it. The total value of all Negro school plants is only about 20 per cent of the total, whereas the number of Negro pupils is about 30 per cent of the total. Another contrast is seen in the average value per school. The average value of all white schools is about \$153,000, as compared with \$67,000 for Negro schools. However, it should be pointed out that this situation is improving rapidly. Buildings for Negroes which have been erected in recent years almost without exception have been equal in every way to school buildings for whites.¹⁶

20. Schools for Negroes received 26.7 per cent of the operations expenditures in 1952. In 1940, they received 20.3 per cent.¹⁷
21. In total expenditures for public schools, North Carolina is approaching equality between white and colored, considering the racial distribution of children; however, this goal has not been achieved. A total of about \$139,000,000 was spent on the public schools for the year 1951-52. About \$37,000,000 of this sum (27 per cent) was spent for Negroes.

In 1951-52, the total expenditure of public school funds amounted to \$162 per pupil for whites and \$140 per pupil for Negroes. This represents an expenditure of 14 per cent more per white pupil.¹⁸
22. In 1949-50, the total circulation figure for school library books was 12,135,788. White schools accounted for 10,527,131 of this number and Negro schools for 1,608,657. By 1953-54, the total circulation in school libraries was 20,000,000; for the white schools the figure was 15,500,000 and for the Negro schools 4,500,000.

During the five year period, 1949-54, the total expenditures for school libraries increased from \$876,871 to \$1,490,000. About 23 per cent of the total library expenditures in 1954 went to libraries of Negro schools, which have about 30 per cent of the total school population.¹⁹
23. In 1950, the number of books in school libraries per pupil for the State was 4.5. For Negroes the figure was 2.4 and for whites it was 5.4.²⁰
24. Over a period of years the school program has attempted to identify and meet the needs of each child to help him make a satisfactory adjustment to social and economic life. This has been done through a guidance program, and the heart of the program is counselling. In 1953-54, 63.6 per cent of the high schools reported that they provided some type of counselling services. Of the county schools for Negroes, 54.1 per cent reported giving counselling services; 78.2 per cent of those in the city units gave such service.²¹
25. Vocational Education is recognized as an important phase of public education in North Carolina. In 1953-54, approximately 35 per cent of the high school population was enrolled in vocational courses, with 1,400 teachers employed. In 1954-55, there were 135 Negro Vocational Agriculture teachers and 118 Negro Vocational Home Economics teachers in North Carolina.²²
26. The North Carolina Association of New Farmers of America, an organization of Negro farm boys studying vocational agriculture in the public schools of the State, began during 1926-27. There were 26 local chapters with a total membership of 636 the first year. By 1953-54, this number had increased to 126 chapters with a total membership of 6,759.

The New Homemakers of America is a Negro student organization operating in schools with homemaking programs. The organization is in operation in practically every school where there is such a program.²³
27. In 1949-50, there was a total of 1,422 schools approved for participation in the School Lunch Program; about 80 per cent were white schools and 20 per cent were Negro schools. By 1953-54, the number of schools had increased to 1,612, with around 78 per cent being white and 22 per cent Negro.²⁴
28. In North Carolina there are more institutions of higher learning for Negroes than in any other State: 11 senior colleges and four junior colleges. Of the

11 senior colleges, five are supported by the State: Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro; Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, and Winston-Salem Teachers Colleges; and North Carolina College at Durham. State and local government participate in the financing of two of the four junior colleges -- George Washington Carver in Charlotte, and Wilmington College in Wilmington.

Higher education in North Carolina for Negroes has been greatly influenced by the church. Eight colleges were established and are operated and supported by church groups. Before the State assumed the responsibility of providing secondary and higher education, church institutions were operating and providing education at these levels. Of the eight church-operated and supported institutions for Negroes, six are four-year colleges and two are junior colleges. The senior colleges are Shaw University, Raleigh (Baptist); Saint Augustine's College, Raleigh (Episcopal); Livingstone College, Salisbury (African Methodist Episcopal Zion); Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte and Barber-Scotia College, Concord (Presbyterian); and Bennett College, Greensboro (Methodist). Barber-Scotia and Bennett Colleges are women's colleges. The two private junior institutions of higher learning are Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro (Lutheran Church -- Missouri Synod) and Kittrell College, Kittrell (African Methodist Episcopal).²⁵

29. The first state-supported Teachers College for Negroes in the South was established at Fayetteville in 1877. The Agricultural and Technical College was established and began operation in 1891, Winston-Salem Teachers College in 1892, Elizabeth City Teachers College in 1893, and North Carolina College in Durham in 1910.²⁶
30. In 1953-54, there was a total of 16,450 white students enrolled in public senior colleges in North Carolina. There were almost twice as many men (10,716) as women students (5,734). For the same year, there were 5,559 Negroes enrolled in public senior colleges -- 3,203 women students and 2,356 men students.

The enrollment in the private senior colleges was 13,176 for whites and 2,726 for Negroes -- 7,973 white men and 5,203 white women, compared with the Negro enrollment of 802 men and 1,924 women.²⁷

31. North Carolina is the home of the only exclusive finishing school for Negro youth. Palmer Memorial Institute, founded by Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown at Sedalia, has a national and international reputation. Its student body is drawn from practically every state in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands.²⁸
32. Prior to 1951, Negroes were not admitted to any of the institutions of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. The first Negroes entered the University of North Carolina during the summer of 1951.

Five Negro students entered the University Law School during the autumns of 1951, 1952, and 1953. Two students entered the University Medical School during the autumns of 1951 and 1953. One has graduated from the Medical School, and three have graduated from the Law School.

A Negro entered the University Graduate School majoring in Spanish during the summer of 1951. Another majoring in French and Spanish entered during the summer of 1952.

In the 1955-56 school year, Negroes were enrolled in the Law School, Medical School, and School of Social Work of the University of North Carolina. In addition, three Negro men were enrolled in the undergraduate school.

Two Negroes were admitted to the Graduate School of North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, during the fall of 1953. They majored in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. These students re-entered in the fall of 1954.²⁹

33. In North Carolina there is a variety of schools and colleges to train Negroes in special areas. Among them are barber and beauty schools, a school of watch-making, business and secretarial schools, and others.³⁰
34. Since 1941, funds have been available for aiding and equalizing public library services for the people of North Carolina. Local public library facilities for Negroes have been improved through use of these funds.

In September 1954, Negroes received library services along with other members of the population in 92 counties. Seven counties provided separate Negro library facilities: Chowan, Durham, Guilford, Hertford, New Hanover, Wake and Wilson. Five towns provided library services designated solely for Negroes: Hickory, High Point, Lumberton, Mount Airy, and Weldon.³¹

35. Between 1945 and 1955, Negroes were appointed to serve on State and local boards of education. In 1949, a Negro was appointed by the Governor of North Carolina to serve on the State Board of Education. This was the first time a Negro had been appointed to serve in this capacity in the South since the turn of the century.

During the decade, Negroes were appointed to serve on local Boards of Education in the following cities: Raleigh, Greensboro, and Salisbury.³²

CHAPTER VI

THE CHURCH AND RELIGION

The church and religion have wielded a great influence on practically every aspect of Negroes' lives. Churches have long served as more than places of worship; they have been centers of social and cultural life of the community. Without the church and religion, the life of the Negro in early America would have been almost unbearable. In adjusting to a different culture, the Negro found that the church and religion provided a refuge from a hostile world. Some sociologists believe that, next to the family, the church represents the most important organized method of social adjustment of Negroes to American life.

E. Franklin Frazier stated:

The church is the one outstanding institution in the community over which the Negroes themselves exercise control, and because it stands so alone in administering to their own conception of their needs, its function is varied. The religious emotions of the people demand some channel of formal expression, and find it in the church. But, more than this, the church is the most important center for face-to-face relations. It is in a very real sense a social institution. It provides a large measure of the recreation and relaxation from the physical stress of life. Frequently it is the agency looked to for aid when misfortune overtakes a person. It offers the medium for community feeling, singing together, eating together, praying together, and indulging in the formal expression of fellowship. Above this it holds out a world of escape from the hard experiences of life common to all. It is an agency which holds together the sub-communities and families physically scattered over a wide area. It exercises some influence over social relations, setting up certain regulations for behavior, passing judgments which represent community opinion, censuring and penalizing improper conduct by expulsion.¹

Today the role of the Negro churches is changing in the United States and North Carolina. Negro churches, just as other institutions, have been influenced by social, economic, and scientific forces. The increasing movement of the Negro population from rural to urban areas has and continues to have impact on the programs of the churches.

The types of programs provided by churches are influenced to some extent by the physical plant. Between 1945 and 1955 there has been an increase in construction and remodeling of Negro churches.

One of the essentials of a successful church and a dynamic religious program is a capable minister. Studies of Negro life in various communities have shown that Negro ministers have usually been poorly trained for their duties and have relied to a large extent upon emotional appeal to keep their members interested and their programs moving. All contemporary evidence points to an improvement in the education and training of Negro ministers.

Frequently Negro churches offer a contradiction in that the churches which are strongest and most able through educated ministers and adequate plants to impart social vision and help in problems of adjustment have congregations which need these services least. On the other hand, those churches which are the weakest in physical plants and programs and have the least educated ministers have congregations which are most in need of help.

There has been an increasing secularization of activities and programs in the Negro church. The Negro preacher is becoming more concerned with the status of the group. No longer can the minister confine his interest and activities solely in getting the Negro into heaven; he must be interested in advancing the status of the group and assisting them in improving their living conditions. Today there is an acute need for the Negro church and minister to take a more dynamic role in assisting members to improve their socio-economic conditions and to adjust to this industrial society.

Over a period of years, there has been a widespread belief in southern communities that if anything is to be done through leadership in the Negro community, the ministers, the educators, and possibly the undertakers should be contacted in about that order. However, in a recent study Floyd Hunter discovered in one southern community that the Negro ministers were not included among top policy leaders but were subordinate to some other professionals and businessmen.² There are some indications that a similar trend in leadership is taking place over North Carolina. The Negro minister's influence has been diminished and his role at least partially taken over by the educators. In the rural areas, the Home and Farm Agents are sought for advice

on marital and family problems. Not only has the leadership shifted to educators and farm extension personnel, but the programs of the schools and the extension service in rural areas are providing significant competition to the church programs. Social workers with private and public agencies are in many situations replacing ministers as counsellors.

Still, in many communities Negro ministers and churches continue to provide dynamic leadership and programs. Church programs, especially in urban areas, more and more concern themselves with secular as well as religious activities. A number of the churches have developed programs to improve social and economic conditions.

FACTS ABOUT THE CHURCH AND RELIGION

1. There are numerous handicaps in securing statistics on church membership, particularly by race. There has been no nationwide census of religious bodies since 1936.

In 1936, North Carolina ranked fourth among the states in Negro church memberships, being exceeded only by Georgia, Alabama, and Texas.

Although no later figures are available, it seems likely that Negro church memberships in North Carolina rank even higher now because of the change in the Negro populations in these states since 1936. Between 1940 and 1950, Alabama's Negro population declined 0.4 per cent, and Georgia's 2.0 per cent. However, the Negro population in North Carolina increased 6.7 per cent and in Texas 5.7 per cent.³

2. In 1936, the Negro Baptists of North Carolina reported a total membership of about 219,893. By 1955, this number had increased to slightly over 285,000, a growth of over 65,000. About 60 per cent of Negroes with church memberships in North Carolina are Baptists.⁴
3. In 1954, there were 10,267 Negro Presbyterians in the State, and 128 churches of this denomination.⁵
4. In 1955 there were 607 African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches in North Carolina. These churches had 323 ministers and a membership of 145,212.⁶
5. In 1954 there were 86 churches in the Western North Carolina Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. These churches had a membership of 10,889.⁷
6. In 1954 the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church reported a membership for the State of North Carolina of 5,093.⁸
7. In 1954 there were 73 Negro Congregational Christian Churches in North Carolina. These churches had 36 ministers and a membership of 8,345.⁹
8. During the decade 1945 to 1955, there has been an increasing interest among Negroes in the Catholic Church and its program. In 1955, there were about 37,000 members of the Catholic Church in the State. Between 3,500 and 4,000 of this

number were Negroes. In 1955, approximately 750 adults joined the Catholic Church in North Carolina; about 250 were Negroes.

There are 30 parishes located in colored areas, with 34 priests and 58 nuns working exclusively among Negroes.¹⁰

9. The majority of Negroes in North Carolina are Protestants and members of orthodox churches and religious denominations. For a number of years, a small segment of the population has held memberships in cults. During the past decade, membership in cults such as those of Daddy Grace and Elder Micheaux has increased among the lower income groups. There are indications that these sects are replacing the traditional orthodox churches among these groups, possibly because they offer an escape from the monotony of everyday living.¹¹
10. In 1954, the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church had a membership of 14,255 and 53 ministers.¹²
11. The Episcopal Church is divided into three Dioceses in North Carolina: East Carolina, Western Carolina, and Raleigh. In 1955, in 14 missions or parishes in the East Carolina Diocese there were 663 Negro communicants. In the Western Carolina Diocese, there were seven missions or parishes with 231 Negro communicants. In the Raleigh Diocese there were 18 missions or parishes and 2,511 communicants.¹³
12. Preparation for the Negro ministry is provided through four institutions of higher learning in North Carolina -- Shaw University, Baptist, Raleigh; Johnson C. Smith University, Presbyterian, Charlotte; Livingstone College, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Salisbury; and Immanuel Lutheran Seminary, Lutheran, Greensboro. The number of ministers securing college and theological preparation has continued to increase; however, there are far too many ministers without adequate preparation, who rely almost solely upon emotional appeal to keep their members loyal to the church.¹⁴
13. Ministerial associations in North Carolina are quietly opening their doors to qualified ministers of all races. In a recent survey of 21 communities, it was found that several already have associations which include both white and Negro ministers. In this group are: Chapel Hill, Lexington, Wilmington, Cabarrus County, Greensboro, Salisbury, and Asheville. Other communities are holding discussions looking toward integrated associations in the near future. Of the remaining surveyed communities which have separate Negro and white associations, five hold joint meetings regularly and three others hold joint meetings occasionally.¹⁵
14. Higher education for Negroes in North Carolina has been greatly influenced by the church. Today there are 15 colleges for Negroes in North Carolina. Eight of them are church schools: Shaw University, Baptist; St. Augustine's College, Episcopal; Livingstone College, African Methodist Episcopal Zion; Johnson C. Smith University and Barber-Scotia College, Presbyterian; Bennett College for Women, Methodist; Immanuel Lutheran College, Lutheran; and Kittrell College, African Methodist Episcopal. Most of these institutions were established to educate Negroes for the ministry.¹⁶
15. Not only have churches contributed to the educational and spiritual improvement of the Negroes of the State, but they have also taken a dynamic role in providing medical care. At present there are four hospitals in the State established, supported, and operated largely under the auspices of churches. Three of them were founded by the Episcopal Church: Good Samaritan, Charlotte; St. Agnes, Raleigh; and Good Shepherd, New Bern. Jubilee Hospital located in Henderson was founded by the Presbyterian denomination.¹⁷

CHAPTER VII

RECREATION

Free public recreational facilities for both whites and Negroes are inadequate in North Carolina. Negroes especially are almost completely dependent upon commercialized recreation for fulfillment of their leisure-time needs. This most impoverished group finds practically all of its recreational outlet in fields demanding the expenditure of money.

In too many communities in North Carolina, when Negroes find recreation, it is undesirable. Usually the leisure-time pursuits of Negroes are limited to public or subscription dances, pool rooms, "juke joints," beer parlors, night clubs, the movies; also there is increasing use of parks and swimming pools in urban areas where they are available. Commercial recreation activities have grown so rapidly among Negroes that they form one of the most important parts of the economic structure of the Negro community. They occupy a place almost equal to other small businesses and services (i.e., restaurants, beauty parlors, grocery stores, and barber shops).

In 1943, a State Recreation Committee was appointed in North Carolina. This committee was composed of some forty members appointed by the Governor and represented all recreation interests of the State. As a result of two years' promotional and educational work by the Committee, the 1945 Legislature created a Recreation Commission. The North Carolina Recreation Commission is the first legally established state recreation agency to provide state machinery and funds in fulfillment of its responsibilities in this area. Negroes have served on both the Committee and Commission. Since 1949, there has been a Negro on the professional staff of the North Carolina Recreation Commission to make studies on recreational needs, to develop leadership programs, and to assist people in local communities to understand and meet their recreation problems.

Since 1945, recreation facilities and programs of leisure-time activities have had unprecedented growth in North Carolina. They have been given a new status and are playing a dynamic role in the lives of the whole population. This new upsurge

of interest in programs of leisure-time pursuits and adequate recreational facilities has been due largely to the educational and promotional work of the Recreation Commission. Negroes have shared in the improved programs of leisure-time activities and in the expanded and newly constructed recreational facilities. However, with all of the progress that has been made, adequate recreation facilities and programs have not been considered necessary in some communities. The general thinking apparently has been that problems in these communities -- problems that organized recreation might help solve -- are not worthy of too much attention or important enough to demand a solution.

If recreation, leisure activities, and character-building programs and agencies build character; if "preventive" work prevents; if all of these activities and agencies are good curative measures, then the inadequate number of programs and activities provided or available for Negroes in North Carolina should help to explain some of the problems of social disorganization and maladjustment existing among the race. High crime and juvenile delinquency rates among Negroes reflect frustration and maladjustment and indicate, among other things, a need for more outlets for recreation and spontaneous expression for the group.

There should be more constructive public recreational programs for both races in North Carolina, and especially for Negroes. Even if the Negro succeeds in obtaining a good job, a healthy place to live, a satisfying religious experience, and opportunity for mental growth, still there is something lacking if he does not have opportunity for profitable enjoyment of his leisure time. Important as this is for adults, it is even more necessary for Negro children.

FACTS CONCERNING RECREATION

1. In 1939, Jones Lake, located in Bladen County, was opened as a State Park for Negroes. Between 1939 and 1944 the State made little effort to improve this park. Between 1944 and 1954 this 1,000 acre park area was improved through the expenditure of \$76,355 of State funds. The improvements included a combination pier and boathouse, boats, picnic grounds, and replacement of the old sewage disposal and water supply system. This park operates largely in summer months. The State employs a full-time, year-round ranger to supervise the area. During the summer months, lifeguards and concession operators are employed.

In April 1950, Reedy Creek State Park, located in Wake County, was set aside from Crabtree Creek for the use of the Negro population. This Park covers 1,234 acres. Since designating this Park for the use of Negroes, the State Department of Conservation and Development through its Division of Parks has spent about \$76,000 for the following improvements: construction of new picnic grounds, including shelters, tables, benches, and outdoor fireplaces; installation of a new water and sewerage system; and construction of a new parking area. A Negro Park Superintendent and Park Ranger supervise the operation of this Park.¹

2. In North Carolina, the bulk of publicly supported recreational facilities are provided by city or municipal government.

In 1943, five municipalities provided parks and swimming pools for Negroes. By 1954, 24 cities provided publicly supported swimming pools for Negroes and 36 cities had parks. Three cities had parks planned for completion in 1955.

Several cities in North Carolina have privately owned and operated swimming pools and parks for the white population. Only two -- Charlotte and Kinston -- have swimming pools and parks operated under private auspices for Negroes.²

3. Between 1944 and 1954, the number of Negroes employed in professional positions with publicly supported recreation programs increased from 20 to 41.³
4. In 1945, the Legislature passed the Recreation Enabling Act, which gave authority to the governing body of any unit (county, city or town) to establish a program of supervised recreation and to appoint a recreation board or commission of at least five members. The recreation board or commission is delegated authority to provide, maintain, conduct and operate the recreational system and may employ directors, supervisors, play leaders, etc.

Between 1945 and 1955, 26 Negroes served on local recreation boards and commissions. Four cities had advisory committees of Negro citizens. On the basis of available information, it appears that more Negroes serve on recreation boards and commissions than on boards of any other tax supported or public program in North Carolina.⁴

5. A number of national social welfare agencies provide leisure-time activities through local affiliates in North Carolina. Among them are the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and the Boys' Clubs of America.

In 1955, there were six Y.M.C.A.'s for Negroes in the following cities of North Carolina: Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh and Winston-Salem, with a total of 6,904 members. For the same year, there were nine Y.W.C.A.'s for Negroes located in Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem. Eight branches reported an active membership of 6,747.⁵

6. Negro membership in the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts increased between 1945 and 1955. In 1954 there were 12 Boy Scout Councils in the State. These Councils reported a total Negro membership of 11,428, divided as follows: Cub Scouts, 2,044; Boy Scouts, 5,123; Explorer Scouts, 4,261. Nine Negro Field Executives were employed to work in the 12 Councils.

Out of the 30 Girl Scout Councils in the State in 1955, 23 reported a Negro membership of 3,686; 1,323 were Brownies, 1,990 were Intermediate Scouts, and 373 were Senior Scouts. The 23 Councils reported the employment of six Negro Field Executives.⁶

7. The Boys' Clubs of America, Inc. was established in 1906. The purpose of this organization is guidance in physical and mental development of boys. There are 11 Boys' Clubs in North Carolina; two are for Negroes. The Community Boys' Club was organized in Wilmington in 1937, and the John Avery Boys' Club was established in Durham in 1940. In 1954, the Wilmington Club had an enrollment of 875 and the Durham Club had an enrollment of 453.⁷
8. The North Carolina Extension Service through its 4-H Club program provides one of the most important character building and recreation programs for both white and colored youth between 10 and 20 who live in rural areas. Negro 4-H Clubs are located in the 50 counties where Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents are employed.

In 1952, there were 2,280 4-H Clubs in North Carolina with an enrollment of 140,369. About one-third of the Clubs were Negro organizations and slightly over one-third of the members were Negroes.⁸
9. The Farm Extension Program also provides recreational or leisure-time programs for young Negro men and women between the ages of 21 and 35 years of age. In 1954, these Young Men and Women's Clubs had a membership of 2,654.⁹
10. A program for the preparation of Negroes in Recreation and Recreational Leadership at North Carolina College has been influential in stimulating interest of Negroes in these areas. Since 1950, 35 Negroes have received Bachelor of Arts degrees and eight have received Master of Arts degrees from North Carolina College in this field. The majority of these graduates have been employed in North Carolina.¹⁰
11. The public schools in many communities, both rural and urban, and the colleges through their programs of athletics have provided recreational outlets for thousands of the Negro population.¹¹
12. In the past decade, the nucleus of educated and cultured Negroes of the State, whose leisure-time activities have set a pattern for all Negroes, has expanded. All over the State there has been an increase in the number of clubs and groups devoted to the interpretation of the arts, literature, drama and music. The various Greek letter organizations have increased in numbers and membership and have made outstanding contributions to the cultural and social life of Negro communities.¹²

CHAPTER VIII

DELINQUENCY AND CRIME

If the statistics on crimes committed by Negroes in communities where they constitute an appreciable number are examined, they may appear to support the theory that Negroes are more criminally inclined than whites. In North Carolina, in practically any year there is recorded a larger proportion of law violations by the Negro population than by the white population. However, this does not necessarily mean that Negroes commit more crimes than whites; it may mean they are more frequently arrested and convicted than whites. When Negro crime rates are studied as a facet of Negro culture within a dominant white society, a different light is shed on the apparently higher rate of social disorganization among Negroes.¹

Joseph S. Himes, Jr. states that "the best evidence of contemporary social science does not substantiate any view of the innate racial basis of human behavior, criminal or otherwise. The very conception of race is an abstraction, a type compounded of traits found distributed over a large section of the human family."²

The high rate of crime and delinquency among Negroes is an indication of individual and group maladjustment. This maladjustment is easily understood in the light of unequal opportunities, economic insecurity, and substandard living conditions. When the high incidence of criminal and delinquent behavior of Negroes is considered within this framework, it is better understood.

However, theories about the causes of crime and prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of those violating laws are not the objectives of this chapter. The major focus of this chapter is to present statistics about crime among Negroes in North Carolina and their prison sentences.

FACTS ABOUT DELINQUENCY AND CRIME

1. The total number of prisoners sentenced to road camps, Central Prison, and Women's Prison during 1954 was 15,791, distributed as follows:³

	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Road Camps	6,968	---	6,939	---
Central Prison	748	---	668	---
Women's Prison	---	194	---	274
TOTALS	7,716	194	7,607	274

In 1954, Negroes constituted slightly over one-fourth of the total population of the State, yet they accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the persons sentenced to the roads and to the two State prisons.

- The five leading offenses which accounted for approximately three-fourths of the white sentences to road camps were: drunkenness, 45.6 per cent; larceny, 8.1 per cent; assault, 7.8 per cent; drunk driving, 7.4 per cent; non-support, 6.6 per cent. For Negroes, an analysis of the five chief offenses showed the following percentages: drunkenness, 29.0; assault, 17.3; larceny, 12.6; traffic violation, 8.4; liquor law violation, 5.4.

For whites sentenced to Central Prison, the five leading offenses and their percentages of the total were: burglary, 37.8; larceny, 13.9; forgery, 10.3; robbery, 9.4; and homicide, 8.6. For Negroes, the five chief offenses were: burglary, 35.0 per cent, homicide, 24.0 per cent; larceny, 9.7 per cent; assault, 8.7 per cent; and robbery, 6.6 per cent.

For whites sentenced to Women's Prison, the five leading offenses were: drunkenness, 15.5 per cent; larceny, 10.8 per cent; non-support, 10.8 per cent; sex offenses, 9.8 per cent; and assault, 7.7 per cent. For Negroes, the five chief offenses were: assault, 21.9 per cent; larceny, 16.1 per cent; violation of the liquor law, 16.1 per cent; homicide, 9.1 per cent; and drunkenness, 5.1 per cent.⁴

- The age distribution of whites and Negroes sentenced in the year ending June 30, 1954 was as follows:⁵

	<u>CENTRAL PRISON</u>				<u>WOMEN'S PRISON</u>				<u>ROAD CAMPS</u>			
	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
TOTAL	748	100.0	668	100.0	194	100.0	274	100.0	6,968	100.0	6,939	100.0
21 and under	234	31.3	153	22.9	46	23.7	60	21.9	771	11.1	996	14.4
22 - 29	207	27.7	254	38.0	65	33.5	113	41.2	1,399	20.1	2,097	30.2
30 - 39	193	25.8	176	26.3	58	29.9	60	21.9	2,089	30.0	2,177	31.4
40 - 49	66	8.8	56	8.4	16	8.2	30	11.0	1,669	24.0	1,114	16.1
50 - 59	35	4.7	23	3.4	7	3.6	9	3.3	779	11.2	432	6.2
60 and over	13	1.7	6	0.9	2	1.0	2	0.7	261	3.7	123	1.8

- The median age of whites sentenced to Central Prison for the year ending June 30, 1954 was 27.4 years and for Negroes, 27.7 years; for whites sentenced to Women's Prison, it was 28.3 years contrasted to 27.5 years for Negroes. Whites sentenced to the roads had a considerably higher median age (36.3 than Negroes (31.7)).⁶

5. The distribution of whites and Negroes sentenced in the year ending June 30, 1954 was as follows in regard to marital status:⁷

	<u>CENTRAL PRISON</u>				<u>WOMEN'S PRISON</u>				<u>ROAD CAMPS</u>			
	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
TOTAL	748	100.0	668	100.0	194	100.0	274	100.0	6,968	100.0	6,939	100.0
Single	356	47.6	333	49.9	42	21.7	93	33.9	3,123	44.8	3,541	51.0
Married	315	42.1	270	40.4	54	27.8	74	27.0	2,756	39.5	2,991	43.1
Separated or Divorced	59	7.9	44	6.6	85	43.8	90	32.9	1,035	14.9	386	5.6
Widowed	18	2.4	21	3.1	13	6.7	17	6.2	54	0.8	21	0.3

6. The educational attainments of whites and Negroes sentenced in the year ending June 30, 1954 were as follows:⁸

<u>Educational Attainment</u>	<u>CENTRAL PRISON</u>				<u>WOMEN'S PRISON</u>				<u>ROAD CAMPS</u>			
	<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
TOTAL	748	100.0	668	100.0	194	100.0	274	100.0	6,968	100.0	6,939	100.0
4th or less	116	15.5	187	28.0	31	16.0	58	21.2	1,204	17.3	1,766	25.4
5th - 7th	231	30.9	184	27.5	77	39.7	105	38.3	2,310	33.1	2,006	28.9
High School	357	47.7	254	38.0	74	38.1	96	35.0	2,925	42.0	2,272	32.7
College	22	2.9	11	1.6	3	1.5	0	---	81	1.2	34	0.5
Unknown	22	2.9	32	4.8	9	4.6	15	5.5	448	6.4	861	12.4

7. Among the men sentenced to Central Prison for the year ending June 30, 1954, the single occupational category with the largest number was farmer (80) for whites and laborer (161) for Negroes. In both racial groups, persons in unskilled or semi-skilled occupations made up the majority. The same was true of the occupational pattern of women sentenced to Women's Prison. For both white and Negro women, the category of domestic was the one containing the largest number.⁹
8. Between 1945 and 1955, 73 individuals were executed in North Carolina for committing crimes. Of this number 58 were Negro, 18 white, and two Indian.¹⁰
9. In 1953 there was a total of 549 prisoners paroled in North Carolina. Of this number, 222 were Negroes. In 1954 there were 663 prisoners paroled, of whom 294 were Negroes.¹¹
10. On June 30, 1954 there were 3,981 offenders on probation under the supervision of the Probation Commission. Of these, 2,455 were white, 1,492 Negro, and 34 Indian.¹²
11. The establishment of youth centers and the development of a classification program are progressive steps in the treatment of prisoners. The Umstead Youth Center, located at Camp Butner near Durham, opened in 1949 and the Raleigh Youth Center (for Negroes) was established in 1953. The Youth Center for Negroes moved to Goldsboro in 1955, in order to provide more space and develop a well-rounded program of rehabilitation and training. These centers are for youthful first offenders who are in honor grade. Upon release, the inmates are assisted

in finding employment or means of furthering their education. Success of these institutions is reflected in the fact that only about 7 per cent of the youths released from these institutions ever return to prison.¹³

12. North Carolina cities were among the first to employ Negro policemen in the South. Since 1942, when Raleigh and Charlotte employed two Negro policemen, the number has steadily increased. In 1955, a total of 117 Negro policemen and policewomen was serving in 29 cities and towns of the State. Of this number, 99 were uniformed policemen, 13 policewomen, and five plainclothesmen. They were distributed over the State as follows: Ahoskie, 1; Asheville, 3; Burlington, 4; Carrboro, 2; Chapel Hill, 2; Charlotte, 10; Concord, 1; Durham, 17; Dunn, 2; Fayetteville, 5; Gastonia, 4; Goldsboro, 2; Greensboro, 9; Greenville, 1; Guilford County, 1; High Point, 8; Kinston, 3; Lenoir, 2; Morganton, 2; Mount Gilead, 1; Oxford, 2; Raleigh, 5; Reidsville, 2; Rocky Mount, 3; Salisbury, 2; Sanford, 1; Statesville, 1; Wilson, 2; and Winston-Salem, 19.¹⁴

13. The State has attempted to provide services, programs, and institutional facilities to treat, rehabilitate, and train its juvenile offenders. Since 1925 the State has operated an institution for Negro delinquent boys. An institution for Negro delinquent girls was authorized by the 1943 General Assembly and was opened in 1944.

There were 232 Negro boy offenders at Morrison Training School at the beginning of the 1953-54 fiscal year. By the end of the year, this number had decreased to 214. The total number under care during the year was 382.¹⁵

14. Only 32 of the 126 boys committed to Morrison from July 1, 1953 through June 30, 1954 were living with both parents. The remainder were living with one parent (70), or with more distant relatives, friends, or guardians.¹⁶
15. A tabulation of the church affiliation of these 126 boys showed that 100 claimed a church preference, with Baptists and Methodists predominating (79).¹⁷
16. Three types of offenses accounted for commitment of 108 of the 126. These were: breaking, entering, and larceny, 49; truancy and larceny, 35; and truancy and delinquency, 24.¹⁸
17. At Morrison Training School during the 1952-53 fiscal year, the per capita cost for 222 boys, the average number enrolled, was \$876.32; by 1953-54 this cost had increased to \$1,158.40.¹⁹
18. During the year ending June 30, 1953, a total of 83 girls was cared for at the State Training School for Negro Girls. This number increased to 112 in the year ending June 30, 1954.²⁰
19. Of the 76 girls at the school on June 30, 1954, 61 were 14, 15, and 16 year olds. Ten were below 14 years and 6 were above 16 years.

In schooling, 61 were in grades 7-9; two were in grades 10 and 11, and 13 were below grade 6.²¹

20. For the year ending June 30, 1954, the State Training School for Negro Girls operated with an average enrollment of 71 girls with a per capita cost of \$1,321.41.²²

SOCIAL WELFARE

Article XI, Section 7 of the North Carolina Constitution of 1868 states that

"Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized Christian state, the General Assembly shall at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal state institutions...."

In order to carry out this constitutional mandate, subsequent General Assemblies delegated to the State Board of Public Welfare specific powers and duties.

In addition to the State Board of Public Welfare, a large number of public and private agencies, institutions, and programs have been established to help the needy, the handicapped, and the disabled. Public funds have been used to establish for the Negro population special institutions for the blind, deaf, feeble-minded children, mentally ill adults, orphans, delinquent children, crippled children, tubercular patients, and cerebral palsied children. Negroes are also provided services through other private and public programs on the basis of their needs. It is estimated that more Negroes are employed as directors, administrators, and supervisors of social agencies, programs and institutions in North Carolina than in any other southern state.

Negroes constitute a large proportion of the handicapped, disabled and dependent persons in the State. Of the total number of unemployed persons and those on relief rolls, they constitute a disproportionate share.

FACTS ABOUT SOCIAL WELFARE

1. In 1940, there were 156,540 persons in North Carolina 65 years of age and over. Of this number 38,192 were Negroes. By 1950, the number 65 years and above had increased to 226,425, of whom 49,385 were Negroes. This means that the group of Negro aged increased proportionately much less than the aged in the rest of the population. The increase among the Negro group was approximately 29 per cent as compared to around 49 per cent for the rest of the population.¹
2. Since 1937, throughout the United States direct financial assistance has been provided to the needy aged (persons 65 years old and over) through the Old Age Assistance program. In North Carolina this program is supervised by the State Board of Public Welfare and administered through the 100 county departments of public welfare. Federal, State, and county funds finance the monthly grants awarded to the needy aged.

Negroes constitute approximately 22 per cent of the persons in the State 65 years of age and above, and whites 78 per cent of this group. However, a study in 1953 showed that the proportion of whites 65 and over receiving Old Age Assistance was smaller than the proportion of Negroes. The rate for white persons was 179 recipients of Old Age Assistance per 1,000 persons in the population 65 and over; the rate for Negroes was 295 per 1,000.

The fact that the Negro recipient rate is higher than the white rate is understandable in view of the fact that Negroes are typically found in occupations where the opportunity to save for the needs of old age is much less and where pension plans are not likely to exist.²

3. One of the early public methods of caring for the needy aged was the county or "old folks' home." This method of care has its roots deep in American history and tradition. Prior to the enactment of the Social Security Act, which provided financial assistance for the aged in their own homes, the county home was the most used public method for providing care for the needy aged group. This method is still used in some counties; during recent years, however, the use of the county home for the aged has declined.

In 1944, 67 counties in North Carolina provided county homes to care for the needy aged; by 1955 this number had decreased to 35. Twenty-seven of the 35 counties provided facilities in county homes for Negroes. There were 331 Negro inmates of county homes in 1955.³

4. One of the most effective programs initiated by the State Board of Public Welfare to meet the specialized needs of a group of citizens has been the program of developing and licensing boarding homes for the aged and infirm. The number of these homes providing sheltered care for persons who can no longer live in their own homes has steadily increased. In 1955, there were 63 licensed boarding homes in 38 counties for Negroes. These homes were licensed to provide care for 506 residents.⁴
5. Public provisions for the care of the indigent aged and infirm do not represent the total effort to provide for these people in the State. Numerous civic, fraternal, and religious organizations have attempted to provide for the aged and infirm.

During the past decade, Negroes throughout the State have become concerned about the aged members of their group. Because of the low economic status of the majority of the group, they have not been able to provide as adequately for their aged as have whites. However, a notable exception to this has been the work of the members of the St. John Baptist Association which embraces six counties -- Scotland, Robeson, Hoke, Moore, Montgomery, and Bladen.

The members of this organization raised funds and constructed a boarding home valued at approximately \$25,000 for the aged members of their Association. This facility was opened October 1953 and provides care for ten aged persons.⁵

6. A large number of North Carolina's children have been and continue to be handicapped through the loss or incapacity of parents. In order that these children may have an opportunity to secure the basic necessities of life and live under as nearly normal as possible conditions, financial assistance is provided through the public assistance program of Aid to Dependent Children. Like Old Age Assistance, this program is financed by Federal, State and county funds.

During the month of November 1953 a study was made of certain characteristics of families receiving Aid to Dependent Children. A sample of recipient families from all county departments of public welfare was selected, 1,323 families, about eight per cent of all families receiving aid in November.

The study showed the families were distributed by race as follows: 56.1 per cent white, 42.9 per cent Negro, and 1.0 per cent Indian. The non-white percentages were somewhat higher than in the total population. This is to be expected in view of their less favorable economic position.

Nearly 16 per cent of all the children in the study families were reported to have been born out of wedlock -- 9.2 per cent of the white children and 23.3 per cent of the non-white children.

The study showed that families receiving aid in November had, on the average (median), been given aid for 30 consecutive months -- 32 months for white families and 29 months for non-white families.⁶

7. The financial assistance provided families and children through county departments of public welfare represents only one aspect of the program. Family Service agencies, Mental Hygiene Clinics, and other private programs offer services to children with needs and problems. However, as with the financial aid programs, the departments of public welfare provide the majority of services to children.

During June 1955 there were 14,127 children receiving services through county departments of public welfare in North Carolina. These children were in parents', relatives', boarding, adoptive, free foster, work or wage homes, orphanages, correctional institutions, and elsewhere.

It is necessary at times to remove children from their own or relatives' homes. These children are placed in various types of homes, among them licensed boarding homes. In June 1955, there were 676 licensed boarding homes for children in the State. Of this number 132 were for Negro children.⁷

8. North Carolina attempts to protect its children who must go into the labor force to seek employment. Employment certificates for minors are issued by county departments of public welfare.

In March 1955, there were 1,170 child labor certificates issued by county departments of public welfare to minors. It is safe to assume that a large number of these permits were issued to Negro children because of the low income of so many Negro families.⁸

9. In 1951, the newest of the public assistance programs, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, was launched. This program gives financial aid to needy persons 18 through 64 years who have a permanent and total disability and who do not live in a public institution. A study in 1951 showed that Negroes composed approximately 37 per cent of the total number of recipients of APTD in North Carolina.⁹
10. North Carolina was a pioneer in the South in providing facilities for teaching the deaf and blind. Since 1845, the State has operated an institution for the benefit of children who have a marked loss of vision or hearing. Since 1868, the State has provided institutional facilities and a program of education and training for deaf and blind Negro children. The public laws of North Carolina specify that the school shall "receive in the institution for the purpose of education all colored deaf and blind children between the ages of six and twenty-one years."

The school, located at Raleigh, is operated by the State and parents are not required to pay any tuition charges. Parents must furnish clothes and transportation to the school and home if they are able to do so. The school provides a well-rounded curriculum and numerous extra-curricular activities.

The State School for the Blind and Deaf Negro boys and girls had a total enrollment as follows:¹⁰

<u>YEARS</u>	<u>BLIND</u>	<u>DEAF</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1948-49	112	139	215
1949-50	131	154	285
1950-51	119	148	265
1951-52	143	175	318

11. For the blind adult members of the population, North Carolina provides financial assistance, special education, training, and a program of rehabilitation.

As of June 30, 1954, the Commission for the Blind reported the following numbers of blind persons in the State:

Total	11,458
White	7,098
Negro	4,303
Indian	57

The Negro blind constituted slightly over one-third of the total blind population, which is higher than the proportion of Negroes in the total population.

Aid to the Blind is administered by the counties and supervised by the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind. This is a public assistance program and is financed through Federal, State, and county funds. Persons whose vision without glasses is insufficient for use in ordinary occupations for which sight is essential are eligible for assistance through this program. They must be unable to provide for themselves the necessities of life, have insufficient means of support, and have no relatives or other persons able to provide for them who are legally responsible for their maintenance if they are to be eligible to receive this type of assistance. Those who receive Aid to the Blind may not be inmates of any charitable or correctional institution of the State or any county or city, nor may they publicly solicit alms in any part of the State.

As of June 1954 there were 4,747 Aid to the Blind recipients in North Carolina. Of this number 2,555 were white; 2,153 were Negro; and 39 were Indian. Thus, while the Negro blind constituted approximately 37 per cent of the total blind in the State, they represented slightly over 45 per cent of the recipients of Aid to the Blind.¹¹

12. One of the most interesting and important services provided by the Rehabilitation Services Division of the State Commission for the Blind is the operation of the Rehabilitation Center for the Blind, which was opened in 1948.

The Rehabilitation Center is concerned with the training of the adult blind. The minimum age for admission is 16 and there is no maximum age. The program of training at the Center is primarily pre-vocational. An attempt is made to orient the students to their loss of sight and assist them in their adjustment to blindness. They are trained in methods of travel, Braille, and typing. Opportunities are provided to work in stands (small businesses selling drinks, cigarettes, candies, etc.) and to do shop work (woodwork, caning furniture, making mops, brooms, etc.), laundry work, and crafts. Students who show aptitude in any of these areas are later provided specific training, if needed, to assist them in securing jobs.

During the 1952-54 biennium, 160 students were enrolled at the Center: 91 white, 66 Negro, and three Indian.¹²

13. Although there is no racial discrimination in the services provided by the State Commission for the Blind, full utilization of visually handicapped Negroes is hampered in North Carolina because of the traditional patterns of Negro employment. In this program, as in others in the State, attempts to secure employment opportunities for Negroes are greatly handicapped and the effectiveness of rehabilitation of Negroes restricted because of racial barriers to a wide range of occupations which blind persons may be trained to enter.¹³
14. Over a period of years, numerous surveys have shown the need for an institution for feeble-minded or mentally retarded Negro children. A survey by the State Department of Public Welfare in 1945 revealed that there were about 1,200 Negro children in need of this type of care. A recommendation was made to the Legislature for an institution to provide for 600 mentally retarded children. The General Assembly of 1945 enacted the necessary laws to create this type of institution. However, this General Assembly and subsequent legislative bodies failed to appropriate the necessary funds for construction and operation of this institution.

The 1953 General Assembly enacted legislation to permit the people of the State to vote on a bond issue to raise \$22½ million for State Hospitals for the Mentally Ill and the construction of an institution for Negro feeble-minded children. This bond issue passed and \$4½ million have been allocated to construct this institution. The institution will provide facilities for about 400 children.¹⁴

15. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, plays an important role in assisting the physically handicapped through the provision of medical care and vocational training.

During the fiscal year 1953-54, this agency secured 71.1 per cent of its rehabilitation cases from the white population, which constitutes 73.3 per cent of the total population; 28.9 per cent of its rehabilitation cases came from the 26.6 per cent non-white group.¹⁵

16. Since 1936, the Crippled Children's Section of the Personal Health Division, North Carolina State Board of Health, has provided care for physically handicapped children under 21 who are unable to pay for the cost of treatment, hospitalization, surgery, or appliances. Under this program there are 39 clinics in 35 counties. The clinic service is free for the medically indigent and diagnostic service is available to any child regardless of economic status.

A report of the Crippled Children's Division of the North Carolina State Board of Health for a five-year period shows the following numbers of children helped:¹⁶

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL CHILDREN*</u>	<u>NEGRO</u>	<u>PER CENT NEGRO</u>
1949	5,364	1,268	23.6
1950	7,439	1,849	24.8
1951	7,838	1,917	24.4
1952	8,315	2,149	25.8
1953	9,626	2,429	25.2

* This includes all services - Clinic, hospitalization, and appliance.

17. Since March 1926, Negro crippled children have been treated at the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital near Gastonia. However, it was not until 1930 that a 50-bed unit was formally opened. This hospital serves indigent, crippled, and deformed children, who are not mentally handicapped, under 16 years of age. The money for operating this hospital is appropriated from State funds.¹⁷

18. The General Assembly of 1945 enacted legislation and appropriated funds to establish an institution "to treat, care for, train, and educate, as their conditions will permit, all spastic children of training age in the State who are capable of being rehabilitated; to disseminate knowledge concerning the extent, nature and prevention of spastic ailments...."

The North Carolina Cerebral Palsy Hospital at Durham opened its doors on February 20, 1950. During the first five years this hospital was open, 290 children were admitted as residents and over 700 spastic children were seen as out-patients. Children of all races are served.¹⁸

19. For adults and children with a wide range of mental and emotional problems, the State Department of Public Welfare provides psychological services through a network of clinics. These clinics are located in the offices of the 100 county departments of public welfare throughout the State.¹⁹

20. The North Carolina General Assembly of 1949 appropriated \$300,000 to establish treatment facilities for alcoholic persons and additional mental health activities for the prevention of alcoholism. The State Hospitals Board of Control established the North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program to develop a program for the care and treatment of alcoholics. The program began with an in-patient center at Butner. This Center accepts white male and female patients.

Negro alcoholics are provided treatment through mental hygiene clinics located in the following cities: Asheville, Chapel Hill (N. C. Memorial Hospital), Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. These clinics are supported by local, State, and Federal funds. The North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program subsidizes these clinics in return for services for problem drinkers patients and for their families. A limited number of Negro alcoholic cases are admitted to the State Hospital at Goldsboro each month for treatment; these cases are basically psychotic, however, and alcoholism is secondary.²⁰

21. In May 1955, there were 3,074 Negro patients at the State Hospital in Goldsboro. These patients were distributed by diagnosis as follows:²¹

<u>TYPES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
Total In Institution	3,074	1,554	1,520
General patients	2,465	1,136	1,329
Epileptics	109	70	39
Criminal mental	112	104	8
Mental defective	388	244	144

22. Frequently mothers of Negro children must leave home to take care of the children of others. Communities in North Carolina are attempting to provide day care facilities for these Negro children. On July 1, 1955 there were 11 licensed day nurseries for Negro children, located in the following communities: Asheville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Durham, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Hickory, Raleigh, Wilmington (2), and Winston-Salem. There is need for other facilities such as these throughout the State.²²
23. For Negro children deprived of one or both parents the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina, Oxford, provides care. The orphanage is supported by a financial appropriation from the State and contributions from individuals and groups. This institution has a capacity of 175 children. Children are accepted from four to 12 years of age. During the calendar years 1952 and 1953, the institution had under care 147 and 138 children respectively.
- The objective of the Orphanage is to provide physical care, individual understanding of the child and his problems, and to give training to enable the child to become an asset to the society in which he lives.²³
24. There were 40 Negro professional social case workers and one supervisor employed in 17 county departments of public welfare in July 1955. This represents an increase of 27 over the number employed in 1945. The workers were distributed in counties as follows: Alamance, Buncombe, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Durham, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Pitt, Rockingham, Rowan, Wake, and Wilson.²⁴
25. The Family Service Association of America, which attempts to assist and improve family life through case work services, has seven local associations in the State, in Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, High Point, Raleigh, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem. The Winston-Salem agency employs two Negro social case workers and the Durham agency one.²⁵
26. Negroes are employed as probation counselors and case workers with Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts in the following counties: Durham, Forsyth, Guilford (High Point and Greensboro offices), Mecklenburg, and Wake. Wilmington and New Hanover County employ a Negro as a combination school attendance and probation officer.²⁶

CHAPTER X

INCREASED PARTICIPATION

Between 1945 and 1955 the Negro in North Carolina has begun to participate or increased his participation in numerous areas not covered by the preceding chapters.

FACTS ABOUT INCREASED PARTICIPATION

1. Prior to 1945, there were few Negro candidates running for election to public offices. Between 1947 and 1955, there was an increase in the number of Negro candidates for office in city or local elections. During this period, ten Negroes were elected to serve on city or municipal governing bodies in eight cities: Chapel Hill, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Greensboro, Southern Pines, Wilson, and Winston-Salem.¹
2. The Negroes elected to offices in local government have served on various committees and some have served as chairmen of important committees. A list of the committees on which they have served is as follows: Public Works, Education, Budget, Utility Policy, City Extension, Public Safety, Street Committee and Sanitary Committee, Recreation and Bond, Library, Health Board, and Hospital Commission. In one city the Negro council member is chairman of the Budget Committee and in another community chairman of the Safety Committee.

An analysis of the occupations of the ten Negroes elected to serve in local government revealed that the majority came from the professional group. There were two physicians, a dentist, two ministers, two businessmen, and a lawyer. Only two were not classified as professional or white-collar employees.²

3. Thirteen Negro candidates entered contests for local governmental offices in the General Election, May 1955. Three were elected to offices in Fayetteville, Gastonia, and Southern Pines. The candidate in Fayetteville led a 13 man ticket in the primary and was top man in the general election.

Gastonia's Negro councilman is the only Negro city treasurer in the United States. Although ten of the Negro candidates were losers in the General Elections of 1955, they made creditable showings. They ran for offices in Charlotte, Greensboro, Henderson, Kinston, Laurinburg, Raleigh, and Wilmington.³

4. Negroes serve as judges and registrars at election precincts in Durham, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem. In Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, they serve as chairmen of precincts. The chairman of the precinct is automatically a member of the Executive Committee of the county organization.

Negroes attend the State Democratic Convention as delegates from Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, and Wake Counties. There is one Negro member of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Organization.⁴

5. The number of Negroes serving on juries has been increasing in the State. They have been called upon to serve on juries trying all types of cases and not those restricted to Negroes.⁵
6. Between 1945 and 1955, Negroes served on four administrative or policy-making State boards and commissions on appointment by the Governor: the Recreation

Commission, Board of Education, Medical Care Commission, and Board of Higher Education.⁶

7. Over a period of years, Negroes have been appointed to serve on governmental committees and commissions in various capacities. The majority have been educators or college presidents and businessmen. The president of a State-supported college has been appointed to serve on a Special Committee on the Aging, Resource Use Commission, and the Advisory Council of the Employment Security Commission. Another president of a State college has served on the Resource Use Education Commission and the Advisory Council of the Employment Security Commission. The president of the State's largest college for Negroes was appointed by the Governor to serve on the Southern Regional Education Board and the Advisory Commission on Integration in Education. Although most of the appointments by Governors of Negroes to committees and commissions have been educators or State college presidents, an assistant State Farm Agent served on a Committee on Out-of-State Aid for Graduate Work.⁷

8. In the area of higher education, Negroes were admitted to the graduate and professional schools of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in 1951. In 1953, the North Carolina State College Graduate School admitted its first Negro students.

Three Negro undergraduate students were admitted to the University of North Carolina in September 1955, the first Negroes admitted as undergraduates to a State-supported institution in the South.⁸

9. Between 1945 and 1955, the city of Winston-Salem employed Negro firemen to serve in the fire department. In September 1955, a Negro fireman was promoted to a position of lieutenant in this department.⁹
10. Between 1945 and 1955, the North Carolina Nurses' Association opened its membership to all registered nurses. As a result, the State Negro Nurses' Organization has been dissolved.

The Mecklenburg County Medical Association opened its doors to Negro membership during this decade. The North Carolina Medical Society voted at its May 1955 State meeting to admit Negroes to scientific membership.

The North Carolina Conference for Social Service has accepted Negroes as members for over 25 years. The American Association of Social Workers has a number of Negro members. Negroes serve on practically all committees and as officers of this Association. They have also represented the State organization at national and regional conferences. Negroes hold membership in Alpha Kappa Delta, Honorary Sociological Fraternity. In one chapter, the president and secretary are Negroes.¹⁰

FOOTNOTES

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14. U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1950. Vol. I, Pt. 16 (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1952), Table 14.
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18. Ibid., Table 16.
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22. Ibid.
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7. Data supplied by W. E. Bess, Executive Director, Community Boys' Club, Wilmington, and Lee W. Smith, Jr., Executive Director, John Avery Boys' Club, Durham.
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